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KOCH AND KATTLE JOSTLE SCIENCE

Dr. Koch, the famous German biologist,
has set the heads of scientists wagging
to such an extent over his startling as-
sertions that bovine tuberculosis is not
transmissible to the human species and
that the bacilli of tuberculosis are not
prolonged by heredity that we shall have
old dogmas and quarantine regulations at
least looked into somewhat.

Science, like everything else, gets into
a comatose state and a groping way, if
not produced by some unusual circum-
stances which arouses it. Doctors also
get the dry-rot and let their practice
wear itself down into grooves, from which
it is hard to extricate it. Governmental
regulations get on the backs of these med-
ical fixtures and lose further interest in
a forward movement. Everything finally
gets the disposition to and the habit of
sitting down to rest, in a scientific sense.
The situation is summed in what are gen-
erally termed medical precepts and regu-
lations.

When a student and observer like
Prof. Koch stirs up this musty state of
things, the whole situation is gone into
and science registers an advance. The
old rules and practices are at least dust-
ed, revised and put in better working
form. That much good, at least, is done.

The scientific world finds more in the
new Koch doctrine of tuberculosis than
it cares to admit. When the doctors have
got over the spasm of claiming first dis-
covery or of belittling the discovery be-
cause they did not first hit upon it, the
medical fraternity will get right down to
work and may show us that there is "more
truth than poetry" in this serious state-
ment of a serious and an able man, whose
fame had already been established in this
very field of bacteriology.

At any rate, the cattle quarantine sta-
tions are now looking into this important
matter, and it has already had a tangible
effect upon our quarantine officials.

The fact that Europe, and, especially
Germany, take the statements of Dr.
Koch seriously is evidence that this side
of the "pond" is not the only one in-
terested in the Koch dogma. Medical
practice will simplify itself if the state-
ment of Dr. Koch is true.

HOBSON'S DANGER SIGNAL TO COMMERCE

The National Provisioner has consis-
tently advocated the need of this country
for a merchant marine for the transpor-
tation of American products in American
bottoms to our foreign markets, which are
steadily expanding. The United States
can, in all seriousness, almost be accused
of criminal negligence in showing the leth-
argy and indifference it heretofore has
shown in such a strong degree the market-
ing of our surplus products.

Broadly speaking, this country has no
merchant marine. The governments of
Europe are alive to this question of a home
owned transport service. The governments
of Europe, a few of them, at least, are like-
ly at any time to become embroiled in
the conflict of war, because of inextric-
able diplomatic situations. In such an
event the bulk of the vessels now carry-
ing out commerce and flying foreign flags,
would naturally and inevitably be con-
verted into auxiliary cruisers for war pur-
poses, and the marketing of our surplus
products, for a time, would become a
handicapped or an impossible problem.

The packing house industry, with its
millions of dollars annually of export trade,
is vitally interested in this question. One
Chicago company may be taken as a fair
example of its annual sales for 1900, ex-
ceeding \$170,000,000, at least 40 per cent.
of it last year was in export trade. What
would become of this trade in the event
of a curtailment of foreign bottoms in
which to transport our products to mar-
kets beyond the seas? Why produce, if
we cannot market?

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, of

the United States navy, whose brave deed in sinking the collier Merrimac in Santiago harbor, is fresh in the memory of a grateful republic, brought out all these points very clearly and forcefully in an admirable address before the press department of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, where he was the guest of honor.

Captain Hobson has had ample opportunity for the study of this question, at least enough to suggest its possibilities, if, at any time during the Spanish-American war and our operations in the Philippines, the powers of Europe had become involved with themselves or us, and there were sufficient tension at many times to light the kindling which was then so dangerously primed.

THE BANE OF STRIFE

The strike situation has not changed. It has gone into a complication of symptoms which give the case a more serious aspect. Whatever the outcome this industrial battle between labor and its employer cannot help but have a bad effect upon each. This effect will be virtually the same which ever party wins in the end. In the meantime the iron trades, such as those which make and use machinery and those which require iron and steel materials in the manufacture of other articles.

Already Dayton and other cities in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania have felt the evil effects of other strikes which preceded and seemed to have been the forerunners of the present industrial disturbance in Pennsylvania. The packing house and other trades using machinery and the materials made from metals have already felt these strikes and are likely to feel them still more if the present tension or worse afflicts the industrial world much longer.

We do not argue the question of the right of such trials of strength between the employe and the employer. We regret that either party to this trade feud feels compelled to institute or to resist war. We do know that the sad effect is not alone upon the parties immediately engaged in the controversy, but that it is at once felt in every line of manufacture or trade which uses the raw product turned from the iron or coal mines and from the furnaces which work up the mine output into a convenient article.

If one can imagine a universal trade war in which all labor fights with a deadly determination to a finish with all capital the paralyzed figure of industry may be seen laid out upon the deadly field.

When it is all over and one or both of

the contending forces is whipped to a finish what is the result? Neither has reserve force enough to resuscitate itself within a score of years much less to help the other to recuperate. These disturbances are regrettable. The present one is even now doing untold harm and damage.

HOW THE HOG AND GREASES STAND

We are down to the conclusion that hogs and hog products will rule high this fall. Both now have a very strong statistical and market situation. Lard and lard compounds will naturally maintain their high value in the trading world. The shortage of beef fat for tallow and the more than probable short cotton crop will tend to strengthen both the cotton seed oil and the beef tallow markets. The tendency of this will be to help brace all grease prices and to raise or hold the present prices of the products into which they go.

We are morally sure that hogs will not be in excess of the demand. The high prices of feed for finishing will make pork dear and, therefore, pork products. Our returns indicate a shortage of good hogs. Hogs will be light. Every thing points to a high all round market.

A BY-PRODUCT WONDER

The little cotton seed, like the American hog, is not a "double purpose animal." From a by-product standpoint, it is a commercial miracle.

Take a ton of these little agricultural atoms. What does the much-talked-about cotton oil mill get from this 2,000 pounds bulk? It gets about 750 lbs. of meal, 950 lbs. of hulls, 25 lbs. of linter, and, on the average, 37 gallons, or 275 lbs. of cottonseed oil.

These are not all of the values found in cottonseed. The fertilizer factory finds that the seed substance, after the oil has been expressed, is worth about \$13 for the ton in ammonia and about \$5 for phosphoric acid and potash. These are not all when it comes to working up the by-products from the oil, such as soap stock from the foots, refined and specially made oils for cottolene and lard compounds, butter oil, which is only made for use in oleomargarine, salad oils, and the various grades of prime white and yellow oils, which are used in trade.

The cottonseed is a wonder. Its importance and profit earning capacity in the mercantile world furnishes the base for the ramified movement now taking place in the oil mill line.

PACKING BUSINESS FOR SALE

A good opportunity for an investment is offered in a pork and beef packing business situated in Central Ohio which is for sale. The plant is fully equipped and ready to begin operations without even a day's delay. It has a refrigerating and cellar capacity of 400 hogsheds. The weekly killing capacity is 500 hogs, and 100 cattle. Live stock is abundant in the immediate vicinity, and sales are ready to move product. There is a population of 450,000 drawing on this point as a supply center. Particulars will be given by Oliver H. Miller, receiver of the Springfield Provision Co., Springfield, O.

PARAGUAY EXPORT COMPANY

Consul Roffin reports from Asuncion, May 18, 1901, that the importers and exporters of that city have formed a company to control the exports of Paraguay. The company will make advances to producers, receive products in consignment for export on commission, and transact such business as may in the opinion of the board further the interest of the company. In view of the generally prosperous conditions and the fact that no failures have taken place for the last few years, business men in the country seem disposed to invest capital; and there is every hope, says the consul, that Paraguay will take advantage of her improving credit in foreign markets and extend her commercial relations.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

Articles of incorporation of the Western Mutual Stock Insurance Company, of Colorado, have been filed at Denver. The object is to insure the live stock of its members from death. The directors for the first year are Albert Steinmetz, F. L. Lansing and Merwin Stewart. The incorporators are Albert Steinmetz, Edward Hunter, Joseph B. McCrary, Carson White, Merwin Stewart, Henry B. Curtis, S. H. Thompson, Jr., C. H. Cochran, Warwick M. Downing, C. M. Summer, W. R. Down, C. R. Stedman, Benton Canon, Orlando A. Mesler, Kinsey Lannis, Thomas B. Tattersley, A. H. Baker, T. W. Hoyt, Ralph Talbot, W. K. Burchinell, Robert Cunningham, O. B. Scobey, A. C. Kendrick, C. M. Hammond.

PERU'S EXPORT TRADE

The export trade of Peru for 1900, shows 16,479 live animals, valued at \$563,625; hides, 3,291 tons, worth \$527,594; provisions, \$103,862; wool to the value of \$1,440,732; borax to the value of \$274,159. Of the total export trade of the value of \$21,860,278, Great Britain with \$10,153,000, the United States \$4,640,796 and Chile and Germany about \$5,500,000 worth, almost equally divided between them. No other country did more than \$585,000 worth of trade. Of the hides, we took 1,188,000 lbs. and only 358,975 lbs. in 1897. Of sheep's wool we took 22,000 in 1897 and 22,000 in 1900.

STOCK OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago, Ill., at the close of business July 31, as reported to the Board of Trade, and attested by G. F. Stone, secretary:

	July 31, 1901.	July 30, 1900
M. Pork, new, mde since Oct. 1, '00 brls	60,818	42,808
M. Pork, made Oct. 1, '99 to Oct. 1, '00....	901	28,017
Other kinds of Barreled Pork, brls....	34,681	18,206
P. S. Lard, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tcs.....	51,166	113,614
P. S. Lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '99....	.....	4,104
Other kinds of Lard..	11,076	20,936
*Short Rib Middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	19,178,730	16,025,918
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	912,942	860,800
*Extra Short Clear Middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	1,343,824	2,273,335
†Extra Short Rib Middles, lbs.	4,372,784	3,865,609
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	306,211	184,754
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.	915,069	1,118,133
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs.	2,484,780	2,219,738
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.	28,784,376	31,354,992
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.	10,334,968	8,351,687
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.	11,308,496	5,504,229
Sweet Pickled Calif. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	6,427,126	8,004,706
Sweet Pickled Boston Shoulders, lbs.	2,308,294	2,902,365
Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs.	8,749,750	9,081,465
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.	17,316,871	13,748,511

*New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 31, 1899.

†Formerly included under head of "Other cuts of Meats."

KANSAS CITY

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City, Mo., at the close of business July 31, as reported to the Board of Trade, and attested by E. D. Bigelow, secretary:

	July 31, 1901.	July 31, 1900.
Mess Pork, bbls.	19	284
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	5,555	3,188
P. S. Lard 'contract,' tcs.	5,699	1,751
Other kinds Lard, tcs.	8,338	10,182
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	12,054,244	7,162,000
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	4,559,280	709,300
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	3,942,105	4,762,700
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	153,666	135,800
Dry Salt Shoulders....	2,208,413	3,300,500
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,201,214	2,289,300
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,042,345	502,000
S. P. Hams, lbs.	16,098,492	12,168,820
S. B. Bellies, lbs.	5,815,662	3,404,900
S. P. Cal. Ham, lbs.	3,744,359	3,489,140
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	2,641,844	2,716,170
Other Cut Meat, lbs.	10,928,155	8,519,000

Live Hogs

	July 1901.	July 1900.
Received	419,876	259,175
Shipped	65,903	41,741
Driven Out	350,219	217,907
Average Weight	187	206

MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee, Wis., at the close of business July 31, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	July 31, 1901.	July 31, 1900.
Mess Pork, Winter packed (new), bbls.	5,680	4,505
Mess Pork, Winter packed (old), bbls. ....	.....	.....
Mess Pork, Winter packed, bbls.	506	.....
Other kinds of barreled Pork, bbls.	2,658	3,697
Prime Steam Lard, contract, Tcs.	2,281	7,599
Other kinds of Lard Tcs.	1,084	1,646
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	1,680,170	1,090,931
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	273,961	9,120
Extra Short Clear Middles, lbs.	147,816	1,289,442
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	2,362	61,625
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.	179,664	235,727
Sweet Pickled Shoulders, lbs.	383,450	448,050
Sweet Pickled Hams, lbs.	2,178,450	4,171,744
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.	1,722,602	1,784,583
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lbs.	276,720	472,810
Sweet Pickled California or Picnic Hams, lbs.	640,600	1,111,170
Sweet Pickled Skinned Hams, lbs.	561,040	432,500
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.	4,404,056	4,675,547
Extra Short Rib Middles, lbs.	561,277	978,919

SOUTH OMAHA

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business, July 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade, and attested by L. C. Harding, secretary:

	July 31, 1901.	July 30, 1900
Mess Pork, bbls.	106	65
Other kinds Bbls. ....	.....	.....
Pork	651	3,197
P. S. Lard "Contract" tcs.	5,152	4,583
Other kinds Lard, tcs.	1,756	909
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	7,767,378	5,240,595
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	2,365,050	671,075
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	2,746,853	6,475,924
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	1,736,176	4,645,242
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	44,578	93,986
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	461,304	1,023,457
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,314,827	1,789,364
S. P. Hams, lbs.	12,570,420	15,125,409
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,837,435	2,222,796
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,063,644	3,841,284
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lbs.	2,705,748	3,943,613
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	3,165,910	2,601,196
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	3,370,742	3,541,194
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	44,150,065	51,251,139

Live Hogs

	July 1901.	July 1900.
Received	235,081	19,406
Shipped	10,651	16,569
Driven Out	225,505	163,214
Average Weight	231	234

SHOW ABANDONED

The big combined show and sale of thoroughbred swine scheduled to be held in Kansas City, October 7 to 11, has been declared off on account of the droughts. The executive committee representing various breeds of high-class swine and composed of N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia; Colonel Chas. F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill.; C. A. Stannard, of Empora, and Eugene Rust and Frank D. Winn, of Kansas City, held a meeting and adopted resolutions abandoning the show until next year.

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STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard at the close of business, August 1, 1901, are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1901 August 1	1901 July 1	1900 Aug. 1	1899 Aug. 1	1898 Aug. 1
Liverpool & Manchester	18,000	20,000	24,000	54,000	51,000
Other British Ports	6,500	6,500	6,000	7,500	10,000
Hamburg	13,500	13,500	12,500	22,500	12,000
Bremen	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Berlin	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,500	4,000
Baltic Ports	11,000	10,000	6,500	8,500	11,000
Amsterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,500	3,000
Mannheim .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp	6,000	3,000	6,000	7,000	12,000
French Ports	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,500	6,000
Italian & Spanish Ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	63,000	60,000	68,000	113,000	114,000
Afloat for Europe	54,000	48,000	42,000	65,000	37,000
Total in Europe & Afloat	117,000	108,000	110,000	178,000	151,000
Chicago Prime Steam	51,116	47,193	117,718	220,983	203,916
Chicago Other Kinds	11,076	8,498	20,936	9,430	13,608
East St. Louis	8,011	4,260	10,200	15,000	4,366
Kansas City	14,037	11,926	11,933	25,721	22,828
Omaha	6,908	5,670	5,492	4,190	2,650
New York	11,467	10,379	8,074	17,069	15,492
Milwaukee	3,365	1,947	8,583	11,762	3,197
Cedar Rapids	1,519	2,705	2,210	1,369	5,126
South St. Joseph	4,420	6,549	1,263	10,269	No record
Total Tierces	229,029	207,127	296,409	493,793	422,183

COTTONSEED DEVELOPMENTS

There have been very important developments in the cottonseed oil situation during the past week, the activity referred to being in the direction of further consolidation or stronger cementing from the syndicating standpoint of the individual mills or companies. There are also symptoms of broadening scope and of protecting existing interests. An important one of these developments in the cotton oil field was a call by a stockholders' committee of the American Cotton Oil Company for the depositing of stock for certain purposes. The Virginia-Carolina Company made a similar but previous move. These two moves are a natural outcome of the necessity of maintaining a hold on the field and to meet any aggression which may eventuate. That it is an important factor in an interesting situation is not to be denied. It means, in plain English, a struggle in the factory and commercial field with another big giant or a consolidation of interests.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has been very active in the field and rapidly acquiring oil mill properties. It has succeeded in adding several mills to its recent heavy purchases, and its ultimate purpose in so quickly widening its influence in the cotton seed oil mill field is still a matter of uncertainty, and, in many quarters, of concern.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company increased its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$11,000,000 last week, doubtless for the purpose of properly financing its acquisitions. This, with the increase in capital of the Virginia-Carolina company to \$50,000,000, gives some hint of the extent of the future operations of this company. The movements in the last few days of the big concerns and the vigor with which existing mills, etc., are being rapidly acquired and the enlargement of holdings in the near future indicate that a strong undercurrent is at work for offensive or defensive purposes. The Southern and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company are one. Their joint influence, wherever they wish to exert it, will be a strong factor. This consolidation with that of the American Cotton Oil Company could control the cotton oil situation to a degree.

It seems that the action of the committee of stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company in calling for deposits of stock is due in some measure at least to the activity of the Virginia-Carolina company, if it amounts to nothing more than a precautionary measure to prevent the acquirement of any considerable amount of stock by outside influences. That it can mean much more is apparent in the call for the deposit of stock.

The call issued by the stockholders' committee of the American Cotton Oil Company states that:

The American company may acquire, lease or otherwise deal with property of another corporation or other corporations or parties.

A consolidation, sale or other disposition of the property (in whole or in parcels) of the American company may be made with

or to another corporation or other corporations or parties.

The deposited stock may be sold in bulk, and not otherwise, at not less than 105 for the preferred and 60 for the common or if any proposition of any character shall be made to the committee respecting the deposited stocks or any of the property of the American company which the committee shall deem advisable to submit for the consideration and action of the certificate holders they shall call such certificate holders together, in meeting, by notice published and mailed as provided in the agreement; and if any such proposition shall be accepted by the affirmative vote of 70 per cent. in amount of the owners of the then outstanding certificates of deposit for each class of such stock affected thereby, all of the owners of certificates of deposit for such particular class shall be bound thereby; provided, also, that no proposition for the sale of less than all the deposited stock of both classes shall ever be entertained or adopted.

Other provisions of the agreement are the customary ones of issuing negotiable certificates to depositors, distributing dividends and proceeds of sale, if any, and protecting the rights of the various classes of stock represented by the certificates of deposit. Then follow these statements:

The agreement shall continue for the period of three years from its date, provided that it may be terminated at any time by the affirmative vote of 80 per cent. in amount of the owners of all the then outstanding certificates of deposit, and thereupon final distribution and division promptly shall be made by the committee.

The committee are given plenary powers for the consummation of any and all of the purposes of the agreement.

The American company is evidently getting its stock in such a position as to be able, if necessary, to use it either for offensive or defensive purposes, to hold the company in its present status, or for other purposes which will benefit the holders of its stock.

Officers of the American company deny that any consolidation with other interests is contemplated by the call. Its immense capital will be needed to extend its influence and to protect its business at every point where competition is so fierce as it is at present. It may be that a "community of interest" understanding all around will in the end prove the best. In that case its stock would be in the same position as that of the Southern and would make a merger more practicable.

The cotton oil mill industry is now in the throes of a commercial revolution which will show its effects upon the new season's crop whether the big companies rise up to contend for the trade or whether they can operate on an equitable understanding.

The plans of the Virginia-Carolina Company are still somewhat wrapped in some mystery to the uninitiated. The "inner circle" has a fair idea of them. These plans are large and far-reaching. Its absorption of smaller companies and mills continues

and is evidently the consummation of well-matured ideas which have been systematically developed. It is not seriously thought that these cottonseed oil mill purchases are intended solely to provide the product necessary for the company's fertilizer business, though there has not been any indication as yet that the company will extend its refining operations beyond the plants it has acquired in mill purchases. The fertilizer element is only one of the many important ones in its well-devised plans.

What appears to be a natural outcome of the situation in the future is a working agreement, whereby cottonseed matters would be better regulated by those most largely at interest. The cottonseed oil business has been so cut up and recklessly handled in the past, and especially last season, that some sensible thing had to be done by somebody. If the consolidations which have been and are now going on will get right down to a safe commercial basis and handle the situation from that position the whole trade will feel the good effect of it and our markets in Europe will also be steadier and improved.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS

For the season of 1900-1901 New South Wales exported 569,168 bales of wool and 534,033 bales during 1899-1900; Victoria, during 1900-1901, exported 383,386 bales, 1899-1900, 398,853 bales; Queensland, 1900-1901, 87,115 bales, 1899-1900, 86,138 bales; South Australia, 1900-1901, 108,318 bales; 1899-1900, 118,443 bales; West Australia, 1900-1901, 22,862 bales; 1899-1900, 25,929 bales; New Zealand, 1900-1901, 375,054 bales; 1899-1900, 375,154 bales; Tasmania, 1900-1901, 15,626 bales; 1899-1900, 8,524 bales. Total, 1900-1901, 1,561,529 bales; 1899-1900, 1,547,044 bales.

THE BARREN ISLAND PLANT

Speaking of the report that the city of New York would purchase the Barren Island garbage fertilizer plant, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer says: "If it is deemed wise to buy the plant, the city should pay only what an arbitration committee decides to be just. The city will name one expert, the company another, and the third member of the committee should be a man who can be relied upon to deal fairly with both the company and the city—such a man as ex-Mayor Hewitt. Then, if a price is fixed, and it is found expedient for the city to operate the plant, I will vote for its purchase."

A Good Article for the Retailer

The dealer who buys a stock of Tanglefoot Sealed Sticky Fly Paper takes no chances. It is the only sanitary fly-killer and it is wanted wherever known—and that means all over the world. This proved and popular device is one of the best sellers among staple goods. It is advertised extensively by the manufacturers, the O. & W. Thum Co., so that its market is secured. All jobbers handle "Tanglefoot."

DISINFECTION OF HIDES

In our last issue we gave notice that the United States Treasury Department had in preparation a circular letter to customs officers on the subject of "Hide Import Restrictions." The letter, now issued, follows:

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

Section 25 of the act of July 24, 1897, provides as follows:

That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: Provided, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

Under date of November 14, 1895 (T. D. 16549), the Department promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned the following proclamation of the President under section 17 of the act of August 28, 1894, now exactly reproduced as above in the act of 1897, regarding the importation of neat cattle and hides into the United States:

A Proclamation

Whereas section 17 of the act of August 28, 1894, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes," prohibits "the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States."

And whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six," "That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the President of the United States what countries or parts of countries are free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals, and that neat cattle and hides can be imported from such countries without danger to the domestic animals of the United States the President of the United States may suspend the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle and hides in the manner provided by law."

And whereas the Secretary of Agriculture has now certified to me that the countries of Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the countries of North, Central and South America, including Mexico, are so far free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals that neat cattle may be imported from those countries into the United States, under the sanitary regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, without danger to the domestic animals of the United States; and that so far the countries above named as well as all other countries from which hides are imported into the United States, are concerned, they are so far free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals that hides of neat cattle can be imported from all parts of the world, under proper regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without danger to the domestic animals of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby suspend the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle from the countries of Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the countries of North, Central and South America, including Mexico, and of the hides of neat cattle from all parts of the world, but all importations of neat cattle shall be made under the sanitary regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and all importations of hides shall be made under proper regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

The Order

Under date of November 22, 1895 (T. D. 16557), the Department issued the following instructions regarding the disinfection of the hides of neat cattle shipped to the United States:

Representations having been made to this Department that the process promulgated in its letter of November 14, 1895 (Synopsis 16385), for the disinfection of hides of neat cattle intended for shipment to the United States is attended with injury to the hides, the following method, which is intended solely for the protection of cattle in this country, and which is suggested by the Department of Agriculture, is adopted hereby, and will be required in all cases of shipments of such hides, when not dry salted or arsenic cured, from the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America, viz.:

Dry hides which have been salted or arsenic cured may be accepted as having been disinfected by the process of curing, and need not be submitted to any further treatment. Dry hides which have not been salted or arsenic cured should be disinfected. Disinfection with sulphur dioxide may be accepted in case a room is provided which can be tightly closed, and also in case the bundles of hides are undone and each hide suspended separately from the ceiling in such manner that there may be free circulation of the sulphur fumes, and that all parts of the surface may be acted upon. There should be at least 4 pounds of sulphur burned to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space, and the room should be kept closed and the hides subjected to the sulphur dioxide for six hours; or the dry hides may be immersed in a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury until they are thoroughly wet with the disinfectant. Fresh or moist hides, whether salted or not, should be disinfected by immersion in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury.

It is further directed that hides of neat cattle, other than dry salted or arsenic cured, the product of the countries above named, will require disinfection as above whenever they shall be shipped via the ports of any other country; and that hides, other than dry salted or arsenic cured, the product of any country not named above, if transhipped and actually landed at ports in any of the countries named, will require disinfection.

It should be understood that the regulations herein provided do not in any way modify or affect any regulations concern-

ing disinfection issued under the quarantine laws of the United States.

It having been stated that hides of neat cattle are shipped to the United States without proper disinfection, officers of the customs are hereby directed, with a view of preventing the introduction and spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States, to treat the same as prohibited importations, and to refuse entry for warehousing or consumption of all hides of neat cattle, including calfskins, hide cuttings or parings, and glue stock, the product of neat cattle, shipped from or the product of the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, except hides, parings, cuttings, and such glue stock which have been dry salted or arsenic cured or lime dried after a soaking for forty days in a strong solution of lime (T. D. 15648 and 15753) and except abattoir hides the product of Sweden, Norway and Great Britain (T. D. 20582), in all cases where the invoices are not accompanied by proper certificates or disinfection. As consular officers have been instructed by the Secretary of State to refuse authentication of invoices of hides not properly disinfected, the disinfection in this country or storage of such hides in general-order warehouse will not be permitted, as the passage of diseased hides through the country or storage with other goods would tend to the dissemination of cattle disease in the United States.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY'S NEW RECORDS

The Kansas City stock yards and the Kansas City packing houses made new records last week. While more cattle and hogs were being received than were ever received in the same length of time before, the packers kept on buying and easily disposed of the immense purchases.

New records made last month were in daily and weekly cattle receipts; daily, weekly and monthly hog receipts, and daily and weekly car-lot receipts.

Monday, July 22, the cattle receipts were 23,962, against 21,615 October 9, 1900. During the seven days ended July 27, cattle receipts were 76,782, against 73,859 for the second week of October, 1899.

July 16 the hog receipts amounted to 31,449, against 30,033 on July 9 this year, the best previous record. The receipts in the second week in July aggregated 122,669, against 110,614 during the week of August 2, 1890.

Last month the packers purchased for slaughter 124,600 head of cattle and 342,604 head of hogs. These are record breakers. Compared with July of last year, cattle gained 31,869 and hogs 125,785.

OFFERS GRAZING FREE

Advices from Phillips, Wis., say that C. E. Tobey, manager of the Tobey Land Company, is willing to furnish the stock raisers of Southern Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa with the free use of 50,000 acres of Price county land for the remainder of the season. He also said that Mr. Killen would undoubtedly be pleased to make a similar arrangement. These lands are all covered with a fine growth of clover, timothy or blue point, and the cattleman would have to furnish only the herders.

The Special
PAN-AMERICAN
Exposition Number
of The National Provisioner
Will appear this Month



It will contain important matter for future reference, a complete description of the exposition from the view-point of The National Provisioner trades, half-tone illustrations, and other highly interesting features.

The cover will be in three colors on heavy paper, and the letter-press work will be as fine as the best printing experts in New York can make it.

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ODD AND STRANGE MEAT STORIES

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS

(Specially written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER from jottings in his note books made from personal observation during his years of study as a journalist and traveller in various parts of the globe)

FEEDING HOGS ON CALF MEAT

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

II.

During one of the long drouths in Australia I saw the farmers in the Bega and feed them to their hogs. I saw this other populous districts kill their calves seeing waste and apparent brutality with my own eyes while visiting that great bacon and cheese section during a seige of rainless weather of Australia.

It was a sad sight for the eye of a traveler to view and it was a terrible experience for those who were then going through the ravages of the dry season. There was not enough grass or food for both hog and calf.

There was a necessity in it all and a survival of the best. The hog was the more valuable of the two. The calf took from the cow the rich milk necessary for the production of butter and cheese. So the farmer solved matters by killing the calf, skinning it for its marketable hide and then chopping up the body for the pigs in the sty.

There was a memory of cannibalism which shuddered my senses for I had been on two occasions at least selected as a subject for a Myall feast. The crunching of the bones and the wild look in the swine eye as the young blood of the baby steer trickled from between the teeth of the hungry hogs portrayed more of the starvation and the desperation of the men and beast than one could express in words. A large number of hogs were fattened on this "bob" real in as much as the hog raiser offered a sort market for the absorption of the surplus calves in the Bega and Candelo districts into the stomachs of the porkers.

Hay? Hay was too expensive; \$75 per ton. Corn was out of sight and the farms were stripped. There was no other alternative. It was the grim die of fate and it was cast against the calf. I was told that pork fattened upon animal flesh was good. It had a look and a flavor of its

own. Such food, however, is too expensive in ordinary times. It was simply a life and death proposition to be faced by people who lived over three ranges of mountains which barred them and railroads from their metropolis and market, 100 or more miles away. They were also fourteen miles from Tarthra, the nearest seaport for small vessels. Coaches rumbled in and out from five different distant points and found distress of the same kind, whether the course lay into the famous Monaro District over the Tantawango mountains or back towards Braidwood or Wollangong over the Gelba-Tilba or Coast Ranges.

Down there in the Bega flats, when rain falls as is usual in that quarter, oats grow as high as a log cabin and the stalk is as large around as the little finger of a man.

That hogs would so long receive animal flesh into their stomachs without nausea is surprising, but I know of the living herd prospering for months on a continuous calf diet without a hint of rejection of this animal feed.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Following are the July receipts and shipments of live stock at Omaha, Neb., as reported by the Union Stock Yards Company, and attested by J. C. Sharp, secretary:

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1900	57,388	179,406	76,126
1901	53,502	235,081	92,365
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1:			
1900	424,286	1,341,171	597,965
1901	395,135	1,454,680	603,510

SHIPMENTS.

1900	8,499	16,569	22,815
1901	14,135	10,651	30,820

During the month of July, 1900, South Omaha consumed 47,466 cattle, 163,214 hogs, 48,826 sheep; July, 1901, 37,219 cattle, 225,565 hogs, 56,805 sheep.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Under Government Mail Contract.)

Three Sailings Every Month

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NEW YORK and SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ and PONCE, PORTO RICO

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

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HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.

Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hooks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

BEEF FOR MARINES

The Libby, McNeill & Libby Company recently shipped 250,000 pounds of corned beef to the Brooklyn navy yard for the use of the men in the United States marine service. This meat was prepared under a special formula furnished by the government and corned and packed under the watchful eye of a government inspector. It took twenty-five days to corn the beef and three days to pack it. During the process of corning and packing the meat passed through 700 different hands. The shipment was loaded into ten special refrigerator cars and sent on a special train over the Michigan Central.

CUSTOMS STAMPS NOT NEEDED

The United States Treasury Department has sent the following letter to a collector: Customs stamps not required on merchandise from Porto Rico subject to internal revenue tax, in warehouse or unentered on 25th instant. No entry required for goods from Porto Rico. Vessel manifest to be filed.

Manufacturing Sites on St. Clair River

Unequaled Rail and Water Transportation to both

Eastern and Western Markets.

LOW TAXATION.

Manufacturers contemplating a change of location will do well to correspond with us.

South Port Huron Improvement Company, Port Huron, Mich.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL

The statement made in our columns a couple of weeks since that the cotton seed mill properties acquired by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company would probably be run under the name of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which had also been bought by the Virginia Company, is borne out by the removal this week to New York City from Philadelphia of the main offices of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. They are located in the Bowling Green building, No. 11 Broadway. L. W. Haskell, vice-president of the company, has charge of the business; Allen H. Harris is the treasurer. The Whitman Bros. are the selling agents.

It is now clear that the leading company will not be reached in the matter of buying up cotton seed mills by the Virginia Company. Indeed, it is quite likely that the leading company will be of more importance than ever before in the extent of its productions, and in the force of its competitions. Despite all reports it is a fact that no propositions had been received or made by it in the matter of a consolidation with the Virginia Company. At a recent meeting of the leading company's directors, it was voted to recommend the acceptance of the late propositions made by the committee for deposit of stock of the company in the First National Bank at a price not under 60 for the common and 105 for the preferred, and which extreme figures as against late market rates are not only a protection, but in the event of any effort to buy the stock.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Trading during the past week was limited, owing to disinclination on the part of many sellers to "take the chances" on future values, based on present prices, for forward shipments.

Uncertainty as to the extent of the damage to the coming corn crop is certainly very considerable—makes the future situation extremely difficult to judge. The outlook is for high prices for feedstuff and for lard, and consequent good values for meal and oil.

The general opinion, among those usually well informed is that with seasonable weather, during August, the cotton crop of North and Central Texas, and the Territories will be good and reports from South Texas indicate a good yield. The increased acreage throughout the State, and the increased yield in South Texas over last season, seems to justify an expectation of a total yield for Texas and the Territories approximating the crop of last season.

There is good demand for early oil, meal and cake. Prime crude, for first half September shipment, can be sold at 29 cents to 30 cents; September, 28 cents to 29 cents. Later months are not so well thought of by buyers, and bids of 26 cents to 26½ cents are made for October.

September and first half October meal and cake are bringing \$21.50, f. o. b., Galveston, with later months at \$21.00.

As stated, there has not been any general disposition on the part of the mills to trade at these values.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The Hambleton Leather Co., Hambleton, W. Va., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The large fertilizer chemical plant, costing \$500,000, is in course of construction by Armour & Co., at Atlanta, Ga.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Alabama Brewing Co., Birmingham, Ala., has increased capital from \$60,000 to \$220,000, and will increase facilities.

The Crystal Ice Co., Tusculumbia, Ala., will enlarge plant.

E. B. Perkins, Paragould, Ark., will erect 50-ton ice plant.

J. B. Cutler and others, at Sanford, Fla., will erect ice plant.

The Walker Brothers Co., Griffin, Ga., will build ice plant and creamery.

The Georgia Ice and Mfg. Co., Valdosta, Ga., will manufacture ice.

The Consumers Ice Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., will erect ice plant.

The Crescent Ice Co., New Orleans, La., will add 200 tons to daily capacity.

W. G. Avera & Co., Paragould, Ark., will build ice plant.

The Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing Co., Baltimore, Md., capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated.

The Natchez Ice Co., Natchez, Miss., will increase capacity.

F. J. Hodge, Florence, S. C., will erect ice plant.

L. W. Allum, El Paso, Tex., will build ice plant.

D. E. Pelper, Fort Worth, Tex., will erect ice plant and creamery.

A. T. Booze, Springwood, Va., will build cold storage plant.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**Provisions**

Still varies a little with the corn market, and the development from the labor strikes.

Cottonseed Oil

A firm market, but as yet a quiet feeling. The August oil tendered on contracts is being steadily rejected, but the committee thus far has sustained less than 2,000 brls. of the rejections. The trade is expecting some demand upon the open market to satisfy the rejections. At present 38 bid for prime yellow, August delivery, and 38½ to 39 asked. October would bring probably 37 to 37½ and November and December 35 to 36, but no sellers.

Tallow

Strong, 4½ bid for city, hhds. and to 5 asked. The weekly contract deliveries to home trade went in at 4½. Sales of 250 hhds at 4½.

Oleo Stearine

Quiet. Sale 50,000 pounds city at 9¼.

ELECTED LINSEED OFFICER

L. M. Bowers, formerly general manager of the Bessemer Steamship Company, has been elected vice-president of the American Linseed Company.

WANTED

By a prominent packing firm, salesman with a thorough knowledge of the provision business as well as the Spanish language, to travel in Central and South American countries. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, etc., G. L., care National Provisioner, New York.

QUARANTINE STATION

The United States will spend \$200,000 in fitting up the quarantine station for animals at Garfield, N. J., on the Erie's Bergen county short cut, where a temporary station was established a number of years ago. All animals, including hogs and sheep, when imported, will be taken to the station and kept under observation until their freedom from contagious diseases is absolutely established.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

AUGUST 3.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	16,000	1,500
Kansas City	100	5,000	200
Omaha	1,000	3,500	...
St. Louis	1,200	2,500	...
AUGUST 5.			
Chicago	24,000	41,000	30,000
Kansas City	7,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	5,500	6,200
St. Louis	7,000	2,500	1,700
AUGUST 6.			
Chicago	4,000	21,000	8,000
Kansas City	13,000	14,000	3,000
Omaha	3,500	8,000	3,700
St. Louis	5,500	6,500	3,000
AUGUST 7.			
Chicago	23,000	33,000	20,000
Kansas City	13,000	15,000	3,000
Omaha	3,500	7,000	6,500
St. Louis	4,500	7,000	2,500
AUGUST 8.			
Chicago	10,500	30,000	12,000
Kansas City	11,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	6,000	2,200
St. Louis	1,500	4,000	1,500
AUGUST 9.			
Chicago	2,500	18,000	4,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	1,000
Omaha	1,700	6,500	1,000
St. Louis	1,800	4,000	1,200

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The Monterey Commercial Co., Chicago, Ill., capital, \$60,000, has been incorporated to manufacture soap and toilet articles.

The Boston & South Riverside Fruit Co., Corona, Cal., has awarded building contract for cold storage and packing buildings.

The Cured Fruit Association, Santa Clara, Cal., has let building contract for packing house.

The Frewsburg canning factory, near Jamestown, N. Y., was burned.

Denton Bros' slaughter house, Columbus, Ohio, was burned.

The packing plant of Max Hahn, Dallas, Tex., was burned Sunday; loss, \$100,000.

The tannery of W. T. Sheeley, Elmira, N. Y., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$30,000.

Suits have been filed asking for injunctions to restrain the Jones Fertilizer Co., Trautmans Station, Ohio, from rebuilding its plant, recently burned.

Joseph Hoffrichter, a prominent stock buyer of western Illinois, died at Kewanee.

Louis Rosenfeld, formerly auditor of the American Hide and Leather Company, died in Germany of heart disease.

The tannery of L. Klumker, Arvada, Col., was destroyed by fire.

L. P. Bassett Brothers & Co., Suffield, Conn., will build a packing house.

The slaughterhouse of Robert Leach, East Dubuque, Ia., was burned.

The State Board of Control, of Wisconsin, has let the contract for supplying meat to the state institutions for the next three months, to Swift & Co.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Western Rawhide Tanning Co., Hammond, Ind.

The Century Culinary and Condensing Co., New York, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The plant of the Mohawk Valley Packing Co., West Utica, N. Y., was slightly damaged by fire.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 19)

ALL ABOUT A HEIFER

The following is from the Kansas City Times:

The state officials are very indignant over the action of the members of the board of regents of the state agricultural college in expending nearly \$1,000 in going to Minneapolis after one small thoroughbred heifer, which cost the state \$200. The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of thoroughbred cattle for the State Agricultural College experiment farm. The board of regents were intrusted with the expenditure of the money.

The members of the board did not purchase any of the well bred cattle in Kansas City. They waited until July, when the weather became too hot to live in comfort in Kansas, and took a trip to Minneapolis and Chicago after cattle. While in Minneapolis they purchased one red heifer, which is designated on the vouchers as "one red polled heifer." This heifer cost \$200 and the expense of send-

ing the regents after it will cost the state in the neighborhood of \$600. Two other heifers were purchased by the regents at Overbrook, Osage county, and the total expenditure by the regents for the three head of cattle was \$1,045.

All the little things so well known to men who make a business of making expense bills are embodied in the expense vouchers of the regents. Among the little things are lunch, which seems to have occurred several times daily to some of the regents, and there was also a great deal of "bus" fare. The regents paid "bus" fare in almost every place they stopped. This item always amounted to 50 cents. Such things as "sleeping car fare" were very common through the accounts, and one of the members, who evidently thought it well to make a variation from the general rule, charged 65 cents for "portage."

LIVE STOCK SAVED

If any one need greater proof of the immense value of the recent rains in Kansas and Missouri than is shown at the Kansas City stock yards he can scarcely find it, says the Kansas City "Journal." Never within the history of the yards has there been such a falling off in the number of cattle offered for sale than has occurred within the past few days.

When Kansas and Missouri were withering under a sun that threatened to mercilessly destroy every vestige of food for cattle in the two States, and when water was drying up in streams and farmers and stockmen were sometimes hauling this precious substance to slake the thirst of their famishing stock, farmers were sending in their cattle to the market regardless of the prices they hoped to get. The life of the stock was at stake and stockmen simply hurried the animals into cars and brought them to Kansas City, throwing them at the mercy of buyers. Day after day the records of receipts at the yards were broken, and still the rush continued.

A week ago yesterday there were 25,200 cattle brought into the Kansas City market. Yesterday, after the copious rains had fallen over the two States, the day's receipts at the same yards were only 4,470. Here was a falling off of over 20,000 in one day.

Wonderful stories are being told at the stock yards about farmers who had given up all for lost, and when the rains came they found that they were comparatively well fixed after all, and were in a position to take care of their stock without trouble. In some instances stockmen had driven their cattle to the loading pens and were only waiting for cars when it began to rain. This acted like magic on the stockmen, and they immediately opened the gates of the loading pens and drove their stock home and went to work planting feed for them.

The market has risen steadily since the rains. The price of beef is to-day from 25 to 50 cents higher per hundredweight.

Commission men and the railroads rejoice with the stockmen that there is now no longer any necessity for sacrificing their stock. Now the arrivals will be in better condition and the prices realized will be satisfactory, and there will be very little suffering among the farmers and stock raisers of either Missouri or Kansas.

LAMB PROSPECTS

Fort Collins lamb feeders do not take a very rosy view of the prospects for next season's feed supply. The severe drouth has given a new phase to the situation and the high price of corn will no doubt cause many less lambs to be fed in Colorado this year than last. The low prices received for last season's crop of lambs put a damper upon the enthusiasm of the feeders; the new conditions are a puzzle. Corn as a grain feed for lambs is out of the question; it was high enough before the drouth, but now it has gone out of sight. A dollar and a quarter a hundred, laid down in Colorado, was what feeders figured upon two weeks ago, but the continued drouth has changed that and now the talk is \$1.50 per 100 pounds. This puts it out of the category of live stock rations in Colorado. Feeders in Colorado paid 75 cents to 90 cents per 100 pounds for it last season.—Denver Record-Stockman.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending August 3, 1901:

	Week August 3, 1901.	Week August 4, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to August 3, 1901.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom....	548	1,013	47,942
Continent.....	125	330	30,741
S. & C. Am.....	140	351	17,153
West Indies....	900	823	66,364
Br. No. Amer. Colonies....	92	107	5,477
Other countries	30	20	1,291
Totals.....	1,895	2,873	158,868

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom....	13,591,262	14,763,154	545,273,866
Continent.....	873,250	1,736,120	73,094,490
S. & C. Am.....	118,775	92,435	4,061,280
West Indies....	71,850	254,525	9,991,040
Br. No. Amer. Colonies....	17,125	8,000	17,125
Other countries	17,125	8,000	950,075
Totals.....	14,971,762	17,596,069	628,186,172

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	4,386,458	3,149,450	233,502,564
Continent.....	3,056,519	4,552,461	198,243,780
S. & C. Amer....	228,935	351,000	17,053,005
West Indies....	379,503	530,500	26,386,368
Br. No. Amer. Colonies....	82,300	30,000	83,162
Other countries	82,300	30,000	2,194,798
Totals.....	8,131,017	8,623,471	471,854,021

Recapitulation of Week's Exports.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,343	5,252,300	4,474,200
Boston.....	55	2,360,925	1,431,770
Portland, Me....	300	1,512,000	.....
Philadelphia....	92	2,494,225	1,155,150
Baltimore.....	185	139,232	770,770
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	31,938
N'port News....	.....	66,000	38,950
New Orleans....	105	3,148,450	167,051
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,895	14,971,762	8,131,017

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900 to August 3, 1901	Nov. 1, 1899 to August 4, 1900	Decrease
Pork pounds.....	31,793,600	36,958,400	5,164,800
Hams and bacon, pounds.....	633,186,172	628,406,839	4,779,333
Lard pounds....	471,554,021	495,288,113	23,734,092

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

LINSEED OIL IN SOAP MAKING

Linseed oil is not much used in the United States in the manufacture of soap. It is very often employed in Europe, particularly in England and Germany, where at times, it is so low in price as to be the cheapest oil to use. In combination with other fats, it is well adapted for various kinds of soap, particularly in the manufacture of soft soaps with caustic potash, and, if properly used, gives fairly satisfactory results. In the following a few of the methods used in making linseed oil soaps will be described.

Hard Soap

Generally, linseed oil, together with palm oil or tallow, will give a good hard soap, but care must be taken to properly adjust the proportion of lye used. A caustic soda containing from 25 to 30 per cent. soda would be of the proper strength for direct boiling.

A pale oil may be used without bleaching by thoroughly boiling it in a lye of 39°—45° Tw. This must, however, be determined by experiment, because a pale linseed oil cannot be well defined. An oil may appear pale and clear, but when it is boiled the soap rapidly becomes darker in color, while another oil of the same appearance will give a soap that will remain light.

A dark brownish linseed oil, which is not decolorised by lye, cannot be improved by the use of bichromate and acid. Oil of a greenish tinge generally bleaches very light with bichromate and acid. In winter hard soaps are framed very hot, and covered for some time, so as to uniformly warm the cold frames. The soaps from linseed oil and palm oil are generally crutched until they are cooled to 87 degrees C.

A mixture of 20 parts linseed oil, 20 parts bone fat, and 60 parts palm oil will give a very good winter soap, which will form a larger grain with more certainty than a pure linseed-oil soap. In this case, the linseed oil and bone fat are first boiled to a curd with a lye of 18 degrees Tw. In this way the two fats are simultaneously bleached. If soda silicate is also to be employed, 100 pounds of pure soda lye, of 43 degrees Tw., and 15 per cent. soda silicate are put in the kettle for each 100 pounds of palm oil. The curd is added to this, and the whole is well boiled, after which the palm oil is added, the soap being stirred from time to time until it boils well in the kettle.

Curd Soap

One who is familiar with the manufacture can make a pale curd soap without any difficulty from 50 parts bleached linseed oil, with 50 parts palm-kernel oil and 50 parts tallow. A very light linseed oil, which has been thoroughly washed with lye, often gives a lighter soap than cottonseed oil, which is not generally bleached.

The nature of the linseed oil permits the preparation of exceedingly pure soaps. The linseed soaps do not resist the action of the air very well, and should therefore be consumed shortly after being made.

Soft Soap

Linseed oil is much used in making soft soaps, and is not excelled by any other oil for this purpose. A method for making such a soap is as follows:—Material: 700 pounds linseed oil, 105 pounds rosin, 700 pounds caustic-potash lye (37 degrees Tw.), 300 pounds carbonate of potash lye (37 degrees Tw.), 80 pounds crystal soda.

After the linseed oil is in the boiler, 160 pounds of lye, diluted with water to 21 degrees Tw., is added. If only pure caustic lye were used combination would take

place too rapidly, and this is avoided by the addition of a small quantity of carbonate lye. After the whole is well warmed, and begins to bump, the formation of the soap is aided by crutching. Although the soap formed is not clear, but has a yellowish appearance, the addition of lye and crutching are continued carefully, so that the soap will not tear. After the greater part of the lye—in this case, 600 pounds caustic lye with 300 pounds carbonate lye—is added, the fire is increased, and the soap is no longer crutched, but allowed to boil until it boils clear and free from froth. Tests are then made on a glass plate, which will show whether or not a sufficient quantity of lye has been added.

Before adding the rosin the soap must be so boiled and neutralised that it will show what the probable character of the soap will be. The soap must be thick and solid and clear on the glass plate. If the soap contains too much carbonate the test-piece will lie flat on the glass, and show a ring of lye; it is soft, and flows from the finger like an oil. As the rosin renders the soap softer, the soap would be too soft if an excess of lye had been used. About 100 pounds of lye of 37 degrees Tw. are used for every 100 pounds of rosin. The lye is added to the soap, and then the broken rosin is spread on the surface, when it rapidly dissolves in the hot soap. The heating is continued moderately, and the soap is neutralised. The boiling is then allowed to go on until the soap is bright and clear, and free from froth. The yield of such a soap depends altogether upon the character of the lye used.—Oil and Color-man's Journal.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Water for Tanning

P. J. B.—The method of determining whether or not a water is suitable for the industrial purpose for which it is designed to be used is by chemical analysis. There have been cases where one has claimed to pronounce a water good or bad by simply looking at it, but "experts" of this class are fast vanishing before an era of common sense and intelligence. By chemical analysis only is it possible to say whether or not water is adaptable for the purposes of tanning.

Bleaching Greases

"OREIDE," MONTICELLO.—Greases in the packing houses are divided into several grades, depending almost entirely upon their color. There are several methods of bleaching greases to raise their grade, but care must be exercised to ascertain whether or not it will be a paying investment, before large quantities are worked upon. The best plan is to experiment with a few pounds and then compare the result with the cost. In this way you can very readily see whether or not it will be a paying investment to spend the time, material and labor upon any particular lot.

Speed Not Profitable

L. & S. R. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The reason why one house produces, from the same raw material, whiter pork than another is due mainly to the treatment it

receives. The particular pork you mention has been known for many years as the whitest emanating from any packing house in the country. In this house labor is not rushed at the breakneck speed so evident in the average house, in consequence of which extra care is given to the products. The extra labor put upon the products is more than repaid by the advanced prices always obtained for each and every product, even to their grease. Rush work is sometimes necessary but when it is not, a slower rate of speed in finishing packing house products most always is a paying investment in turning out a higher grade product than is possible in rushed and consequently, incomplete work.

Evaporation of Glues

"GLUE MAKER."—The evaporation of glues and their drying you will find explained fully in our book upon the manufacture of Glue and Gelatines. We will send you a copy upon receipt of price, \$10, and believe that you will find it a very satisfactory and paying investment.

Raw Bone

THOMAS DETHARDIN.—(1) We have sent you by mail the method for treating your tankage to obtain all the grease possible from it. (2) Raw bones does not mean fresh or uncooked bones as you imagine. It means bones which have been cooked by boiling without pressure, by which the greater part of the grease and oil is removed. Any meat, etc., remaining on the bones is also cooked to tankage so that it can be removed from the bones by wasting. The cleaner and whiter you get your raw bone, the better will be the appearance of the product and, as a rule, the readier the sale.

Pepper and Paprika

SAUSAGEMAKER.—(1) Red pepper is distinctly different from paprika. The latter is the Hungarian red pepper and is not so strong in taste and of a milder flavor than the ordinary red pepper or capsicum. (2) We have sent you the names of some of the dealers in this article.

FOR SALE

In a city of over 200,000 inhabitants, a modern up-to-date packing plant with a capacity of 1,200 hogs and 100 cattle per week. A chance of a lifetime. For particulars, address :

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THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.
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INSURANCE NOTES

Continuing our discussion of the standard cottonseed oil mill from last week, we learn that additional premium charges are made for the following defects: For linters on raised platforms, 10 cents (if sprinklers underneath, no charge), for each linter unprovided with lint rollers, 10 cents, and for each one without condenser, 25 cents; if not fully supplied with screens, blowers, heaters, cleaners and magnets, 25 cents to \$1; if lint is allowed to accumulate in quantity on floor of linter room, or more than 2 rolls per linter is permitted to accumulate on floor of lint press room, 25 cents; if dust is not blown or carried outside at least once in each watch, 25 cents; for each floor without sweeper, 25 cents; for untidiness, rubbish, etc., in mill, 25 cents; if machinery crowded or badly arranged, 10 to 25 cents; if grinding is done in mill, gin-house rate is charged; if cotton is stored in mill or in seed, hull or meal houses, add \$1; if lint press is operated by (1) screw or friction gear or by (2) hydraulic pressure, in main building, (1) 25 cents; (2) 15 cents; in frame or ironclad building adjoining or within 20 feet, (1) 15 cents; (2) 10 cents; in brick building adjoining or communicating, not properly cut off, (1) 10 cents; (2) 5 cents; improper lighting, 10 to 25 cents. It will at once be seen that many of the defects enumerated could readily be prevented or abolished, if existing, and a corresponding reduction from rates secured thereby. In order to conform to the standard, the mill should have at least two plentiful water supplies: An efficient system of public waterworks and elevated tank; or underground cistern and elevated tank with approved steam pump of 500 gallons capacity per minute (pump to be located in detached brick boiler house, or outside and unexposed by mill or other buildings). City water pressure, or tank pressure, to be sufficient to protect all portions of all buildings. Elevated tank to have capacity of 5,000 to 10,000 gallons, with base 12 feet or more above mill roof, and provided with water gauge or "tell-tale"—and standard underground cistern to be of 20,000 to 50,000 gallons capacity, according to size of mill. Both tank and cistern must be kept full. The vertical water pipes to be at least three inches in diameter, with 2½-inch hose connection on each floor. Hose must be of good quality, 2½-inch, and always attached to the vertical pipes on each floor, in sufficient lengths to reach any part of the mill. When not in use, hose to be neatly folded in rack or on shelf. Hydrants of standard make, with 2½-inch openings, should be set outside, 50 to 100 feet from building, and be supplied by 4 to 6-inch yard main. At least 100 feet of 2½-inch hose should be kept attached to each hydrant, or on portable reels convenient thereto. For each 1,000 feet of floor area, or fraction thereof, there should be at least five water casks, with two metal buckets, with conical bottoms, marked "For fire only,"

or with some similar inscription. All buildings, except seed and hull houses, should be under protection of standard automatic sprinkler system (with no hose or hydrant connections). If tank supplies sprinklers and hose connections, vertical pipes must extend well up into the tank, so as to give sprinklers an adequate supply. Parts of seed houses used for cleaning seed should also be protected by sprinklers. The penalties for deviations from these rules are: For no water supply, 75 cents; one abundant gravity supply, 15 cents; one abundant supply (fire pump), 25 cents; one supply only, not standard, 25 to 50 cents; bad location of pump, 10 to 25 cents; no vertical pipes, 15 cents; vertical pipes too small, 5 to 10 cents; for no hose, 15 cents; partial supply of, or inferior, hose, 5 to 10 cents; if good sprinkler system, charge for no hydrants and hose, 5 to 10 cents; absence of full supply of casks and buckets, 25 cents; no outside hydrants, or insufficient number, or bad location, 10 to 15 cents; for no automatic sprinklers, add 33 1-3 per cent. to rate; in linter room only, add

20 per cent.; if mill not entirely protected or if equipment is not standard, add 5 to 20 per cent. to rate.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to July 31	1901.	1900.
Chicago	2,685,000	2,660,000
Kansas City	1,585,000	1,235,000
Omaha	1,025,000	970,000
St. Louis	740,000	645,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	846,000	742,000
Indianapolis	491,000	481,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	125,000	127,000
Cudahy, Wis.	165,000	222,000
Cincinnati	215,000	242,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ...	192,000	192,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	243,700	250,000
Sioux City, Iowa	318,000	324,000
St. Paul, Minn.	211,000	200,000
Louisville, Ky.	134,000	138,000
Cleveland, Ohio	170,000	210,000
Wichita, Kan.	113,000	69,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	103,000	115,000
Detroit, Neb.	110,000	102,000
Bloomington, Ill.	43,900	42,200
Above and all other ...	9,865,000	9,360,000

—Price Current.

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PENNSYLVANIA FOOD LAW

Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton has issued a circular relating to the new food-stuff law, in which he says:

The attention of manufacturers and dealers in concentrated feeding stuffs is called to the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 of the act of the 25th day of April A. D., 1901, which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that every lot or parcel of any concentrated commercial feeding stuff, as defined in Section 2 of this act, used for feeding domestic animals, sold, offered or exposed for sale within this State, shall have affixed thereto, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, a legible and plainly printed statement clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds of feeding stuff contained therein; the name, brand or trade mark under which the article is sold, the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, and a statement of the percentage it contains of crude fat and of crude protein, both constituents to be determined by the methods adopted at the time by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States. Whenever any concentrated commercial feeding stuff is sold at retail, in bulk, or in sacks, belonging to the purchaser, the agent or dealer, upon request of the purchaser, shall furnish to him the certified statement named in this section.

Section 2. The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs," as used in this act, shall include linseed meals, cotton seed meals, gluten meals, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewer's grains, malt sprouts, hominy foods, cere-line feeds, rice meals, ground beet or fish scraps, and all other materials of similar nature, but shall not include hays and straws, the grinding together of pure whole grains, nor the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn,

buckwheat, or broom corn; neither shall it include wheat, rye, or buckwheat bran, or middling not mixed with other substances, and sold separately as distinct articles of commerce.

Section 3. No foreign mineral substance, nor substance injurious to the health of domestic animals, shall be mixed with any feeding stuff sold, or offered, or exposed for sale in this State.

Section 4. Each and every manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of any concentrated feeding stuff shall, upon request file in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture a certified copy of the statement named in Section 1 of this act.

Section 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one.

The penalty for non-compliance is quite severe, and the enforcement of the law is placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. All who are interested can receive a complete copy of the act by addressing Hon. John Hamilton, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

WANT BIDS FOR MEAT

Meat dealers have received notices that sealed proposals for supplying meat to the Connecticut State School for Boys for the year commencing September 1, 1901, and ending August 31, 1902, will be received at the office of the institution at Ansonia, Conn., up to 12 o'clock noon, Monday, August 5. The meats will include corned beef and soup bones for the boys and for the officers, prime joints and cuts of the best quality of beef, lamb, veal, ham, pork and corned beef. The approximate amounts to be supplied are as follows: 14,000 pounds more or less corned beef for boys; 34,000 pounds more or less of soup bones; 25,000 pounds more or less for officers' tables.

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Correspondence invited.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK PROTECTIVE COMPANY

320 Broadway, New York

ANGLO-AMERICAN BUILDINGS

Permits have been issued to the Anglo-American Packing Company to build five buildings at Center avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, Ill. The total cost will be \$120,000. The group will consist of a two-story market and office, a three-story wholesale chillhouse, a three-story beef chillhouse, a four-story oilhouse and a six-story slaughter house.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, O., have recently made a large shipment of Cross oil filters and Burt exhaust heads to Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINANCIAL.

Stockholders' Committee of

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY: Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee. Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman,
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TODD.

Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. C. N. Y.

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West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
New York

HEAVY HOGS

Yesterday late a load of 440-pound hogs sold at \$5.85. The hogs were about as heavy as anything which ever comes to market, and were too big for general use amongst the packers. These hogs came from Kansas and the shipper is said to have many more of the same kind. Recently he sold a load averaging 535, of which he lost several head from overheating. In our judgment it is poor policy to make such heavy hogs. The demand nowadays is for lighter meat. Cottonseed oil supplies the main body also for lard,

as the heavy hog has lost his job.—K. C. Drovers Telegram.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER

Consul General Hughes writes from Coburg, July 11, 1901, that, according to the German press, fibrolem, a new artificial leather, has just been invented by a Frenchman. It consists of pieces of refuse skins and hides, cut exceedingly small, which are put into a vat filled with an intensely alkaline solution. After the mass has become pulpy, it is taken out of the

vat, placed in a specially constructed machine, and after undergoing treatment therein, is again taken out and put through a paper-making machine. The resulting paper-like substance is cut into large sheets, which are laid one upon another, in lots of from 100 to 1,000, and put into a hydraulic press to remove all moisture. The article is strong and pliable, and can be pressed or molded into all kinds of shapes and patterns. It is said to make the best kind of wall paper. Decorators who have used this article speak of it in the highest terms.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE PORTO RICO PROCLAMATION

Following is the resolution and proclamation abolishing the tariff on goods shipped between Porto Rico and the United States:

CESSATION OF TARIFF

Whereas, By an Act of Congress, approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes," it was provided that, "whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this Act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty;" and

Whereas by the same act it was provided, "that as soon as a civil government for Porto Rico shall have been organized in accordance with the provisions of this act, and notice thereof shall have been given to the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereafter all collections of duties and taxes in Porto Rico under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of Porto Rico, to be expended as required by law for the government and benefit thereof, instead of being paid into the Treasury of the United States;" and

Whereas the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico as aforesaid, and has passed and caused to be communicated to me the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico notifying the President of the United States that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, established by Act of Congress, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," duly approved April 12, 1900:

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico:

Whereas: A civil government for Porto Rico has been fully and completely organized in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," duly approved April 12, 1900, and

Whereas: It was provided by the terms of said Act of Congress, that whenever the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by the aforesaid Act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty:

Now Therefore: The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico in extraordinary session duly called by the Governor and held at San Juan, the Capital, on July fourth,

A. D. 1901, acting pursuant to the authority and power in it vested by the provisions of the said Act of Congress above referred to, does hereby notify the President of the United States that by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the people of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," duly approved January 31, A. D. 1901, and of other acts of the Legislative Assembly duly enacted at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, duly held at San Juan, Porto Rico, commencing December 3, 1900, and ending January 31, A. D. 1901, it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, by the aforesaid Act of Congress established.

The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the President of the United States, and hereby requests the Governor of Porto Rico to deliver the same to the President, to the end that proclamation may be made by him according to the provisions of the said Act of Congress, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the President, that such proclamation may issue on the twenty-fifth day of July, the said day being a legally established holiday in Porto Rico commemorating the anniversary of the coming of the American flag to the Island.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,

President of the Executive Council.

MAN. F. ROSSY, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Approved, July 4, A. D. 1901.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Governor.

PROCLAMATION

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted, and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress;

And I do further declare and make known that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL, Acting Secretary of State.

FEEDER RATES

Beginning July 2 all trans-Missouri lines agreed to apply 75 per cent. of east bound fat cattle rate on stock cattle from Missouri River points to Colorado common points, including Cheyenne, Wyo., and all intermediate territory. This means a 25 per cent. reduction on the fat cattle rate east to be applied in bringing stock cattle from the Missouri River to points as named above, and it is a very commendable act on the part of the rail-

roads. This rate will no doubt be an inducement for western buyers to take advantage of the low prices at the river and invest in some of the cheap cattle there, which under this rate can be brought to the ranges of Colorado where grass is good.—Denver Record-Stockman.

PROVISIONS IN ST. JOSEPH

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph, Mo., at the close of business July 31, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	July 31, 1901.	July 31, 1900.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.	5	....
Mess pork (old) made before Oct. 1, 1900, bbls. ....	....	....
Irregular mess pork, bbls. ....	....	....
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls.	84	36
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tierces	3,099	1,284
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900, tierces .....	....	....
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, tierces .....	....	....
Other kind of lard, tes.	1,321	....
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	12,640,424	6,162,924
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. ....	....	....
Short clear m'dles, lbs.	4,314,026	3,322,036
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	1,270,327	1,298,903
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs. ....	....	....
Extra short rib m'dles, lbs.	134,363	315,193
Long clear m'dles, lbs. ....	....	19,271
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,427,066	1,272,322
Sweet p'kled hams, lbs.	8,810,860	4,688,884
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	1,194,960	256,331
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	2,765,493	2,366,509
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	3,831,681	2,068,357
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,701,748	1,210,838
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	377,400	191,610
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	1,265,635	873,706
Other cuts of m'ts, lbs.	2,771,129	3,825,432

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., August 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

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Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

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Yours truly, JOHN W EDMUNDSON,
 Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

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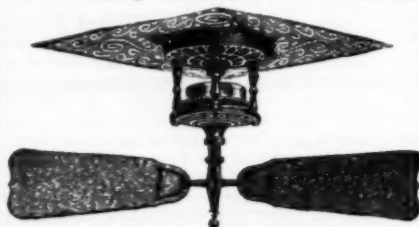
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Fayetteville Ice and Cold Storage Company, Fayetteville, Ark., will increase cold storage capacity.

The Lauer refrigerator, at Locust Gap, Pa., was burned.

The ice plant at the Alliance mill, Denton, Tex., will be increased in capacity from 20 to 50 tons.

The Atlantic Halibut Co., Gloucester, Mass., is contemplating erection of a cold storage plant.

The Glendale creamery, Chimacum, Wash., was burned.

The Consumers' Oyster Co., New York, capital \$500,000, has been incorporated.

Isaac L. Foote, L. H. Lester and others, will operate a butter factory at Malone, N. Y.

F. O. Stone, Emporia, Kan., is promoting a company to build an ice plant.

An ice plant is to be erected at Courtland, Tenn., says the Nashville Banner.

The El Reno Ice and Coal Company, El Reno, Okla., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by N. J. & J. B. Truelock and others.

The Potter Hollow Creamery Company, Potter Hollow, N. Y., capital \$3,600, has been incorporated by R. M. Brand, C. Cropser, H. Borthwick, and others.

Burnap and Burnap, Toledo, Ohio, are contemplating the erection of a creamery at Ensign, N. Y.

The American Dairy, Wilmington, Del., capital, \$300,000, has been incorporated.

The creamery of W. N. M. Grimmet, Merkel, Texas, was burned.

The ice companies of Toledo, Ohio, have been consolidated and will build an artificial ice plant.

William Cook, New Alexandria, Pa., has purchased a creamery and will operate it.

The South Jersey Plate Ice Mfg. and Storage Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Henry M. Harley, W. J. Thompson and W. J. Thompson, Jr.

T. W. Stringer, Franklin, Ky., will erect an ice factory.

Beecher Smith, Somerset, Ky., is interested in a contemplated ice factory.

George Freese's Sons, Nappanee, Ind., will erect a creamery at Wakarusa, Ind.

The ice plant of Louis Niebergall, Wheeling, W. Va., was destroyed by fire. (Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

VILTER MFG. CO. ORDERS

The Vilter Mfg. Co., builders of refrigerating and ice making machinery, Corliss engines, etc., of Milwaukee, Wis., have recently closed contracts with the following parties:

C. & J. Michel Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis., one 35-ton refrigerating machine.

John Cudahy Co., Wichita, Kan., one 50-ton ice plant.

Lincoln Ice Co., Lincoln, Neb., one 30-ton ice plant.

Western Cold Storage Co., Nebraska City, Neb., one 25-ton refrigerating machine.

Chapin-Sacks Mfg. Co., cold storage, Washington, D. C., one 125-ton refrigerating machine.

Texas Pacific Railway Co., elevator, Westwego, La., one Cross compound 24x48x48 Corliss engine.

J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Chicago, Ill., one 22x40x42 Cross compound Corliss engine.

Illinois Central Railway Co., elevator, Chicago, Ill., one 24x48x48 Cross compound Corliss engine and one 14x28x36 Cross compound Corliss engine.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., elevator, Toledo, O., one 18x42 Corliss engine.

Northern Tissue Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., one 20x42 Corliss engine.

Iota Rice Milling Co., Iota, La., one 18x42 Corliss engine.

Mutual Rice Milling Co., Gueydan, La., one 18x42 Corliss engine.

Orange Rice Mill Co., Orange, Tex., one 22x42 Corliss engine.

Wm. Dunovant, Lakeside, Tex., one 22x42 Corliss engine.

STURTEVANT CLEARS GROUND

The ground for the new plant of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. at Hyde Park, Mass., is now effectually cleared of the various buildings which originally encumbered it, and displays more clearly the character of the location upon which will be erected

the largest blower manufactory in the world. Through the rapid growth of the allied branches of manufacture which provide the engines and motors for fan driving, the new establishment will also rank among the leading manufactories in these lines. Over 8,000 Sturtevant engines are already in use, the blower record is fast approaching the 200,000 mark, while the work turned out by the electrical department of this company is increasing by leaps and bounds.

SUES FOR CATTLE

The Kansas City Cattle Company, of which Robert M. Snyder is president, has sued Heseckiah Williams, a stockman, who lives near Amarillo, Tex., for \$177,000. The suit is brought in the Kansas City Circuit Court and the petition alleges that the company paid Williams the sum of \$281,375.45 for 9,620 head of cattle that were said to be on several ranches near Fort Sill, Ok., but that only 600 head could be found. The suit is for the difference between the two numbers, the value of the cattle being placed at \$29 a head. The suit was brought in the hope that service could be secured on Williams before he left Kansas City, but he got away before the deputy sheriff, who had the papers found him.

WANT LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

An incident has developed the rather remarkable fact that there is not a single live stock insurance company doing business in Mississippi, although the State license to write business of this kind is only \$100. Auditor Cole has recently received queries from several planters, who desired to insure their stock, asking if there are any live stock companies authorized to operate in the State, and his replies have been in the negative. The opening for a company of this kind is undoubtedly excellent.

RECEIVERS SET ASIDE

The receivers for the Texas Capitol syndicate land and cattle have been temporarily set aside by the Farwells, who have given bond and taken the case to the court of civil appeals of Texas. Manager Boyce did not surrender the property to the receivers.



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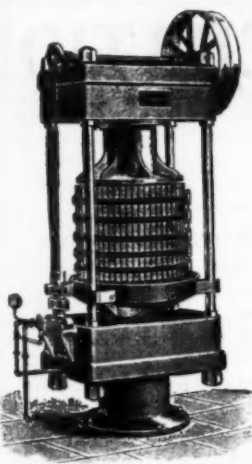
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IT'S INFLUENCE NEEDED

Ennis, Texas.

Editor The National Provisioner:—

There is much work ahead for the association and it will require watchful effort to withstand the onslaughts being made upon the business it represents, and only by a continuance of the valuable assistance which The National Provisioner has so liberally given can we hope for success and this we confidently reply upon having.

Very truly,

JO. W. ALLISON.

WILL SPEND A MILLION

Plans for the new abattoir and packing houses of the new Pittsburgh Produce Packing Company have been completed and work of razing the old buildings is well under way.

Among other improvements recommended by the engineers will be the erection of a retaining wall around the entire island and the filling in of several ravines. This work is estimated to cost \$150,000 and a majority of the stockholders favor the scheme. Herrs Island would be amply protected during river floods and the new buildings safe from inundation.

One feature of the new Herrs Island stockyards will be the establishment of a big horse exchange. The packing company has planned the erection of a large stable, with office quarters for all leading dealers of the country. This branch of the business is expected to develop rapidly.

The packing company will, it is said, purchase the bridge crossing the Allegheny river from Allegheny to Herrs Island. It is owned by J. D. Callery, who is also a Leavy stockholder in the packing company. The company expects to spend \$700,000 in completing the new Union Stockyards, and, according to one stockholder, the total improvements will likely cost over \$1,000,000. The charter for the new company was granted.

WHAT IS "YELLOW?"

The Dairy and Food Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, of Pennsylvania, is preparing to enter suit against several makers of oleomargarine, who claim the right to give oleo a trace of color, claiming that it is not full "yellow," which is forbidden by law. Suit will be brought in the Pittsburgh court, and the matter will go to the Supreme Court for an interpretation of the recent act of Assembly.

The old law against oleo provided that manufacturers and dealers could only not color oleo, but were forbidden to place any ingredients in the oleo to give it the appearance of butter. The new law forbids the oleo men from coloring it yellow, and says nothing about the use of ingredients. Now, it is a question what shade of color is meant when the word "yellow" is used.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Unsettled Conditions Through the Labor Troubles and Some Improved Corn Crop Reports—Speculation Narrower—Cash Demands Fairly Active—Packers Free Sellers—January Option

The reports early this week concerning the corn crop prospects were less assuring to speculators for higher prices. Afterward, however, some estimates were of a bullish order. We have, however, all along contended that the corn crop damage was not of the sweeping order that was claimed by many in the trade under the excitement a few days since. Some very low crop estimates were then put out, and for some of which, if there had been justification for them, any high prices that have been made for the grain would have been at least fully sustained. Our belief was, and, as asserted, that the crop damage would be about 400,000,000 bushels. Such additional news as was had early this week seemed to imply about that estimated loss. However, nothing very positive can as yet be learned. That diminished supply would be of enough importance to give a comparatively high line of prices for the grain, and insure good returns to the farmers. The reaction in the corn market early in the week had some effect upon the situation of the hog products, in the slightly easier tendency they then had. The tone of the grain is since better. A more important bearing upon the food products has been the development of the labor troubles. There is a good deal of nervousness over the possible extension of the strikes, not only in the provision interests, but in essentially all mercantile circles, is emphasized from the cautious moving of buyers of miscellaneous products. It is recognized that if other labor organizations are called upon to help out the strikers in the steel interests that prolonged trouble would follow, and which would upset all calculations over the fall business in merchandise generally. The aspect of affairs with the men in the steel industry is alone of a slightly demoralizing order. The packers of hog products have always regarded labor troubles as prejudicial to their business, in reducing consumption. They are particularly severe now, in theory, at least, in consideration of the otherwise highly flattering prospects of good prices for essentially everything in the provision list by reason of statistical conditions. The stocks of the lard products enlarged a little last month at all of the packing centres, as shown by the monthly statements; an increased supply was expected from the urging of the hog supplies forward from farmers' hands on account of drouth conditions, but as we remarked last week, these hogs coming forward will diminish future productions, not only from a fewer number of them, but from the fact, as well, that the hogs would have been held under normal corn crop and weather conditions for fattening. Yet with the for some time big receipts of the swine the fact remains that the supplies of the products are much less than should be held at this time of the year, that they are very moderate, and that the packers would have

had no trouble in getting even a higher line of prices for them under normal conditions. If the labor difficulty is soon settled we look to see a better range of values for the hog products, but in the event of a prolonged disagreement it is quite probable that lower prices will come about for them.

Under regular conditions of affairs there should soon be enlarged export demands. The continental markets, it is believed, will more freely buy, especially of lard, when convinced of settled conditions. The English markets show most hesitancy. The temper over buying this week by all shippers is of a conservative order, yet such business as had been had with exporters, together with the consignments, has given an outward movement well up to that of last year at this time. The home distributions for a few days have been of a more moderate order by reason of the features alluded to.

The packers have been ready sellers of the new crop options even at the declines that have taken place in their prices; they have not been as free buyers of the early deliveries since the more significant look of the labor difficulty.

There is a much better working profit for the packers now as against last season at this time. Relatively with hogs, the products are upon a much more satisfactory basis than then. Therefore, even if some declines take place in the prices of the products as forced by the referred to unusual circumstances, it will not be a matter of as much moment as usual with the packing interests.

The changed conditions of affairs this week has narrowed speculation in the fall deliveries. The outsiders now are closing up their provisions and corn deals, and are taking to wheat, which has promised greater changes in prices.

In New York there has been more of a business in compound lard, with a greater number of the smaller buyers drifting from pure lard to the compounds. The continent shippers are conservative buyers of the refined lard. The English markets are taking a little steam lard. The city presses have well sold up supplies of lard. The exporters are very light buyers of pork. Extreme dullness prevails for bellies, which, however, are held firmly because of the cost of hogs. Loose shoulders and hams are not over plenty.

Sales in New York, for week, to present writing: 350 bbls. mess pork, \$15.25@ \$16.25; 300 bbls. city family pork, \$16@ \$16.50; 550 bbls. short clear do, \$16.50@ \$17.50; 750 tcs. western lard, on p. t., quoted at \$8.95; 750 tcs. city lard, \$8.30@ \$8.50; (compound lard, 7@7½); 2,800 pickled shoulders, 7¼; 4,400 pickled hams, 11@ 11½; 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. av., 9¼; 8,000 lbs. do, 14 lbs. av., 9@9¼; 3,000 lbs. do, 10 lbs. av., 10; 2,800 green hams, 10¼@10½; 3,500 green bellies, 10.

Stocks in New York: 5,765 bbls. old and new pork, (4,537 bbls. last month, 5,570 bbls. last year), 11,335 tcs. prime lard, 132 tcs. off grade do, 998 tcs. stearine; total, 12,465, (11,704 tcs. July 15).

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1,895 bbls. pork, 8,131,017 pounds lard, 14,971,762 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 2,873 bbls. pork, 8,623,471 pounds lard, 16,844,224 pounds meats.

BEEF.—Quiet; steady; city, extra India mess, tcs., \$15.50; barreled, mess, \$9.50; family, \$12; packet, \$10.50.

The United States Steel Corporation, the largest concern in the world, have in use over 100 Cross oil filters in their mills. They were furnished by the Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, O.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The influence exerted by the action of the smaller packers who have inaugurated concessions on certain varieties, combined with the proximity of the branded season naturally tends to weaken the situation and strengthen the hopes of tanners who expect to purchase at less than existing rates. Prominent buyers are conspicuous by their absence.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.—Sixty lbs. and up, free of brands, have moved in substantial volume at 12½, though the larger packers demand a fractionally larger price.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—While held here at 11½ have moved in considerable volume at 11½. The call in this market is very limited in deference to outside points, at which terms are said to be more favorable.

COLORADO STEERS.—Have declined 11½, practically, 5,000 having moved at this figure, though it is beneath the views of the larger packers.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS.—55 lbs., and offer in late selling at 10¾. An appreciable sized lot of normal average could not, however, be obtained for less than even money.

BRANDED COWS.—About 3,000 moved at 10@10½, according to date of salting. Only a special selection would command more than even money.

NATIVE BULLS.—About 1,100 of them brought 10.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There has been considerable operation in light hides by a northwestern tanner, who is out for short-haired stock and who picked up a large quantity of buffs and extremes. The big upper leather company are waiting for better terms, which are, of course, bound to come, the only matter of question being as to whom they will benefit.

NO. 1 BUFFS.—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., have moved at 7¾@8¾ for the two selections. They are well cleaned up and an advance would not be surprising.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs., move in ordinary selection at 8¾.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Offer in ordinary selection at 9@9½.

HEAVY COWS.—60 lbs. and up, are perhaps in better request than any other feature of the market. Because of the inadequate supply they would probably bring 9½.

NATIVE BULLS.—Free at 8½ flat, the supply being inadequate to the call.

CALFSKINS.—8 to 15 lbs., are scarce and range in price from 11 to 11½.

NO. 1 KIPS.—Offer in the short hair at 9½. Long-haired stock offers at 8¾, with few takers.

BACONS.—Continue to sell well at from 60 to 82½, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS.—30.

HORSEHIDES.—Are a rather unimportant factor, a few having moved at \$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—The country market is fairly active. We quote: Packer pelts, \$1.05 @ \$1.15; packer lambs, 55@58; packer shearlings, 50@52½; country shearlings, 85@1.00.

BOSTON

7¾@8¾ are the prevailing prices for buffs. While there are not a great many offerings, the supply is fully equal to the call. New Englands are very closely sold

up, such offerings as are available being quickly taken at 8¾.

PHILADELPHIA

Quiet conditions continue to prevail as tanners seem wholly indisposed to operate. The appended figures do not properly reflect conditions. We quote: City steers; city cows; country steers, 9½@10; country cows, 8¾@8¾; bulls, 8¾@8¾.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—There is a good request and stimulated inquiry probably because of the lowered schedule. Light hides are rather neglected.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.—60 lbs. and up, 12@12¼.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—11½.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS.—11¼.

CITY COWS.—10@10¼.

NATIVE BULLS.—9¾@10.

HORSEHIDES.—\$2@3.25.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market is depressed because of concessions made by the smaller packers as well as on account of the proximity of the branded season. There is very little traffic, and the larger buyers have virtually withdrawn their support from the present market. The Country Contemporary shows rather more favorable conditions, being well cleaned up on certain classes of stock, notably buffs. Northwestern tanners have manifested a disposition to operate in contradistinction to the attitude of the big upper leather company, who are holding off in expectation of lower prices. Boston tanners, despite the fact that they are short of supplies, operate very cautiously. New Englands are in inadequate supply. The Philadelphia market is very quiet, but New York shows increased activity in the face of a lowered schedule.

HIDELETS

The following letter from Hon. Charles A. Schieren to the Central Western States Committee of the Free Hide League is self-explanatory:

New York, July 29, 1901.

Mr. S. W. Campbell, Secretary Central Western States Committee of the Free Hide League, Chicago:

Dear Sir—Your letters came duly to hand, but awaited my arrival from Europe for answer.

I believe the time is ripe when a united effort by the leather trade to repeal the duty on hides will be successful. Experience has shown most decidedly that the duty or tax benefits no one, not even the government, to any extent, because the income, after deducting expenses, is rather small. It certainly is a great drawback to the shoe, harness and belting industries who enjoy a trade abroad, and also to those who wish to establish an export trade in leather or goods made wholly or in part from leather.

It seems to me wise to concentrate the effort by the organization of the entire leather interests of the country. Experience at Washington taught us what mischief can be done by a number of organizations appearing before the Ways and Means Committee from every part of the country; they simply look after their individual interests and do not argue the question as a whole. That is what lost us the effort we made to prevent the duty being placed on hides a few years ago at Washington. An undivided effort made at this time, simply appearing as a national organ-

ization of the entire trade, will have greater influence and weight with the members of the Ways and Means Committee—in fact, with every member of Congress.

I fully understand and appreciate the wisdom of your Western States organization, and I assure you my most hearty cooperation.

I have talked very earnestly with President McKinley and Senator Hanna upon the hide question—in fact, upon the whole system of high duties—and I know it made them look at the question differently, and they are taking it most seriously into consideration to recommend a general lowering of the heavy duties on some of the commodities and placing raw material upon the free list as before.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHAS. A. SCHIEREN.

The tannery of William T. Shelly, Elmira, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The estimated loss is \$50,000, fully covered.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN MEXICO

Carlos Meislahn, a merchant in Aguascalientes, a city of 40,000 in the central part of Mexico, says that American goods, meat and canned goods, are crowding out the German goods all through Mexico.

"I buy my meat in Kansas City," said Mr. Meislahn, "my shoes in St. Louis and my canned goods in Chicago and New York. One reason why American goods are winning in Mexico is that they don't cost as much. There is the same tariff on imported canned goods, yet the American products are the cheapest and the German goods are no better. A great many Germans are in the hardware business in Mexico, and even these buy their stock of goods in the United States. The French are the dry goods dealers, and they import a large supply of goods."

CATTLE FOR MEXICO

S. W. Jones and Manuel Ifarraguim, of Celaya, Mexico, are in Kansas City. Mr. Jones is a merchant of Mexico City and Mr. Ifarraguim owns a large stock ranch near Celaya. Mr. Ifarraguim says there is plenty of winter feed for cattle in Mexico, and his intention is to take advantage of conditions and ship several hundred head of stock from Kansas City to Mexico.

TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

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PRICES CHEERFULLY QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market is taking on a better tone. There is now a decidedly firm feeling without an actual advance to this writing on sale. The improved temper is natural from conditions which we have alluded to for some time. It has needed only cooler weather to bring the entire situation to a healthier basis. The tallow markets of the country, especially those of the east, have been too cheap for a long time as compared with those of other fats; consequently they receive more attention from consumers as the season advances out of the hot weather and permits more attractive qualities from the productions. The nice grades of beef fat have been for a long time steadily absorbed by the compound makers over the western points of production, and the general accumulations of all grades of tallow at the west are under the normal volume. Therefore, in any temporary quiet period in the west, the position of prices for some time has been held to a very regular basis. But the eastern markets have had less competition in their trading and it has been only in the past week that they have come around to a steadier position. Just what effect the labor troubles will have ultimately is not clear; of course, the soap buyers would become less anxious over tallow supplies in the event of a protracted struggle with the labor element, and which, indeed, would upset general business conditions. In the contingency of more extended workmen strikes it is probable that tallow would not take the position of firm prices otherwise justified. The local soap buyers have taken a little city in hhd's, this week at 4% for 50 hhd's., and for England 50 hhd's. were bought at 4%. That price is further bid and 4% asked. The city in tierces has been sold at 5% for 200 tcs. The city edible does not have much demand here, but it is very moderately offered, and quoted at 6. The country made is arriving in a very moderate way, as most of the matters in the interior seem more disposed to hold their outputs, particularly where they have nice goods, and for which latter they feel they can find a market promptly at any time, considering the probable good wants for edible purposes. Sales for the week of 350,000 pounds, country made, at 4% to 5%, as to quality chiefly with 5, as outside for prime.

There were no reports from the London sale on Wednesday if any was held. The outside market there was firmer for Australian, which was 3d. higher. At the west there have been sales of equal to 1,800 tcs. at 5% for prime packers, in packages, and 5½ in tanks; 5% for city renderers in packages and 5 in tanks.

LATER.—On Thursday the tallow market in New York advanced at least ¼; city, hhd's, is 4% bid, and reports of sales at 4%, with some of the melters now asking to 5.

OLEO STEARINE.—With a disposition of the compound makers to neglect the market there has been some pressure to sell among out-of-town makers at a lower price; thus early in the week about 200,000 pounds were taken at 9¼. The city pressers, however, feel fairly confident, and where they have holdings, practically keep them off the market at the current prices. It is doubtful if the city people would sell under 9½; indeed, some of them ask more money; at the same time there are no buyers over 9¼. The western situation is unchanged; the packers there keep a pegged price of 9%, and await the movements of buyers.

It is hard to sell over 10, at which all recent transactions have been made. At the same time some choice lots are held to 10½, and await more export interest.

GREASE STEARINE.—Has a little attention from shippers. There has been sales of 75,000 pounds yellow at \$4.87½@ \$4.90; white graded at \$5.12½@ \$5.25.

GREASE.—Much more of a demand from Marseilles and a generally firm market. Sales have been 150,000 pounds yellow at 4% @ 4½, 75,000 pounds bone and house at 4%, 60,000 pounds white at 5% @ 5½, latter for choice, and 110,000 pounds "B" white at 5 @ 5½.

CORN OIL.—Very little offered by the mills. Holdings are generally firm because of the prospects of the corn crop. Quoted at 6 @ 6%, nominally for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—Very little business under way, as the large consumers are unwilling to pay the current prices, and which are justified by the cost of lard. Quoted at 67 @ 68.

COTTON OIL AGREEMENT

George Austin Morrison, chairman, Harris C. Fahnestock, Edward Winslow and J. Kennedy Tod announce that they have consented to act as a committee representing the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of the American Cotton Oil Company, who have entered into an agreement for furthering a consolidation or other disposition of the property, or for the acquisition or lease of property by the company and for the general advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the agreement and better results secured than by individual action. Holders of preferred and common stock who have so far not become parties to the agreement are offered an opportunity to participate in the benefits of it by depositing their stock with the First National Bank of this city on or before Sept. 30, which will issue negotiable certificates for the stock. Copies of the stockholders' agreement may be obtained from R. F. Munro, secretary to the committee, at the office of the company.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending August 3 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Bovic	Liverpool.	893	4144	.....	377	8975
Teutonic	do.	4315	1695	80	.....	375
Canadian	do.	1700	1400	.....	600	100
Etruria	do.	3169	650	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City	Bristol.	775	104	195	.....	1750
Boston City	do.	3000	.....	166	.....	5750
Colorado	Hull.	1361	1402	50	50	2095
Handel	Manchester.	.....	18	.....	.....	12055
Mongolian	Glasgow.	632	332	102	50	2965
Critic	Leith & Dundee.	1476	.....	.....	.....	90
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	160	100	50	80	50
Rotterdam	Rotterdam.	2443	175	.....	95	285
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross.	Bremen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5865
Southwark	Antwerp.	2691	295	.....	.....	495
British Trader	do.	.....	.....	60	.....	1509
Dona Maria	Lisbon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Arkansas	Baltic.	.....	12	.....	155	1400
Trojan	South Africa.	.....	25	.....	17	900

Total	10469	13650	10834	110	752	607	55	5682	4
Last week	16812	12130	15385	1679	380	720	320	6768	57909
Same time in 1900	13471	11435	10137	7512	520	1080	258	6608	18450

Cheese receipts from May 1, 1901, to August 2, 1901, 501,776 boxes.

Cheese receipts same period last year, 540,685 boxes.

Arkansas to Baltic, 225 tcs tallos. Canadian to Liverpool,

Total of Actual Shipments, May 1, 1901, to July 27, 1901, 147,245 boxes.

Total of Actual Shipments same time last year, 267,670 boxes.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

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NEW YORK

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COCOA NUT OIL PURE ALKALI
PALM OIL SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOODS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

Slightly Unsettled Conditions by Reason of Agitation Over Contract Deliveries as Well as From the Unsettled Lard Market Through Labor Troubles

The market for the oil does not take on the character justified by its active consumption. It is disturbed indirectly by the varying reports over the corn crop and the fear of extended labor troubles, both of which have direct influences upon the lard market, as well as upon food products generally. It is a period of the year, in connection with the circumscribed order of demand, in which a fluctuating lard market is apt to have more influence than ordinarily. It is true that lard has only given way a little in price, and that it is not likely to do much more than that in the near future; but the loss of tone, however perhaps temporarily, abates somewhat the temper for more pretentious holdings of the oil. It cannot be said that the oil is materially cheaper than in the previous week, only that the bidding price which had been before rejected was accepted on some round lots within a few days. This resulted wholly on the August delivery. There are many people with the belief however, that this month is not likely to develop all of the strength possible to the cotton oil situation before the new crop can be had; indeed, that the October delivery may be the most confident month, since by that time old oil should be well sold up, while it is improbable that new oil can be had in it to any material extent. In any event, better prices than those current are counted upon, and that they may appear before the later delivery. Our opinion is that the probable course of the lard market warrants the conclusion that the old supplies of oil will be well sold up before the new crop oil can be had in significant quantities. The only possible restraint to

the indicated consumption would probably rest with the developments of labor troubles to a degree to upset business conditions generally. It looks now as though there would be the singular feature developed before the season closed, of a draft upon the eastern holdings of the oil by the western consumers. The western makers of compounds had not prepared in holdings of oil against the steady fall business they have had in compounds, and which, if continued, would necessitate re-supplies on their part from any quarter they could get the oil. If pure lard is sustained to around current prices, indeed, it should go higher from a statistical standpoint, while there is little probability of its materially sagging unless under some extreme outside influence, such as referred to, there is reason to believe that the business in the compounds will materially increase rather than diminish, and that the consumption of cotton oil will be correspondingly enlarged.

We had been very conservative in our opinions over the extent of damage to the corn crop; we had estimated the probable yield at about 400,000,000 bushels less than that of the previous year, realizing that under the excitement a fortnight since many people were being carried away with wild opinions, and that as soon as heavy rains came along it would be found that a good deal of the corn would come around all right. The reports this week have shown that our opinions were justified. Temporary reactions in prices for the grain, on a better general understanding of the probable extent of the crop, worked at times a little against the lard market and quieted the disposition for stronger prices at once for cotton oil. But the loss of the indicated amount in the crop of corn is going to be a factor of considerable importance. While we think that the highest prices of the grain were reached in the excited period a fortnight since, there is no doubt but that a good substantial market value for the grain will prevail for the season, decidedly above that of ordinary seasons; moreover, that the formers, through the increased value, will be compensated for any loss in the quantity. That the market values for corn will have an important bearing upon the fat situation goes without saying. We cannot see why other than a good line of prices should prevail for all fats through at least the fall season, on the ground of statistics and the well-recognized wants of foreign and home markets. The stocks of lard in Europe had gained only 3,000 tcs. through July, and the total supplies in Europe and afloat for

there are only 117,000 tcs., against 108,000 tcs. in the previous month, while the world's visible supply is 229,029 tcs., an increase of only 22,000 tcs. through July, and showing an enormous consumption, in consideration of the very large supplies of hogs and the hurrying them out of farmers' hands through late drought conditions. By the late forcing of the swine to market diminished supplies may be expected in the future; moreover, the productions will suffer in extent from the late large marketing of pigs and light-weight hogs, which would otherwise have been held for fattening.

There has been a good deal of commotion in the trade here over the August contract deliveries of the oil. While it has been well understood that this oil, if up to contract quality, would not again come upon the market, yet there has been a disposition to reject some portion of it as not meeting a contract requirement. It appears now that there were needed about 18,000 bbls. to satisfy the contract deliveries. It is understood that 9,000 bbls. tendered from one source were all accepted, and that of about as much more coming from another quarter, that up to this writing, of 4,000 bbls. tendered about 1,600 bbls. have been rejected. The determination of the committee has not been had fully over all of the rejected oil.

Some prime yellow oil was bought in New York at 38 early in the week, for 2,000 bbls. August delivery, by people who have most of the prime oil, and who, if any one in the trade, could protect any contract requirement of prime oil. It, however, does not follow that the larger proportion of the other oil will be rejected or that any considerable portion is likely to come out for resale. Therefore the slight nervousness at this writing is disappearing over any effect upon values of the oil, and the tone is now quite firm.

The compound makers are understood to have got a little oil at the south this week and are nibbling in other quarters, while there is being steadily fed out to some of them oil held for the purpose by associated concerns.

There is very little talk of trading in new crop oil. No one cares to sell it under the fear of competition over seed, while at the same time uncertain over the extent and the period of marketing of the cotton crop. Where there is a disposition to talk a nominal selling basis it is within a cent or two of the current market values for old oil; there are no buyers, of course, at the figures.

The foreign markets are in instances very close to the market prices for old oil

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COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners'" Oil, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.
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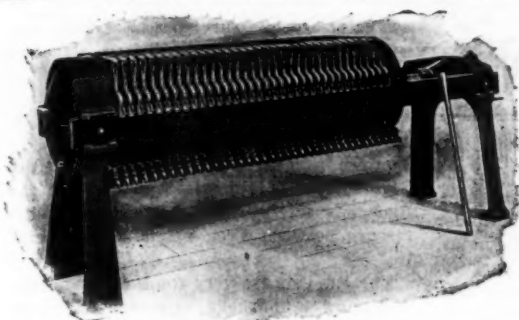
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Exporters

COTTON OIL,
CORN OIL,
TALLOW,
GREASES, Etc.

on lots of 100 bbls or so; indeed, they occasionally meet them, but all buying sources wait for clearer ideas over the new crop, although admitting that they will have to come in freely at the market rates when they are clearly determined.

Sales in New York: 2,500 bbls. prime yellow, August delivery, at 38, now 38 bid and 38½ asked; 500 bbls. do, 38½; 1,500 bbls. at the mills, on p. t. For good off yellow November delivery, 33¼ bid. There have been sales of some 40 tanks, new crude. September and October deliveries at 28@ 29 in Texas and the valley.

COTTONSEED NOTES

There are no recent developments with regard to the cottonseed oil mill to be erected by the Royster Company, near Columbus, S. C.

A 20-ton cottonseed oil mill is being erected at Saluda, S. C.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS

complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

Hydraulic Presses and Pressure Pumps

THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO.

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PRESSES, HEATERS, ROLLS, Etc.

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The Merchants and Planters' National Bank, of Bryan, Tex., has sold a half interest in the Bryan Cotton Seed Oil Mill.

The Arkansas Valley Cotton Oil Co., Dardanelle, Ark., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$60,000.

The Houston Cotton Oil Co., Houston, Tex., received the first carload of the new season's cottonseed crop.

Produce Exchange Notes

Visitors on the Produce Exchange:—F. Friedheim, Frankfurt; H. Harding, London, Eng.; W. A. Fatcher, Liverpool; R. H. Westler, New Orleans; J. W. Walker, Houston, Tex.; F. C. Weeks, Chicago; George W. Hackney, H. E. Garitt, Topeka.

New members elected:—C. Rae Callender, James N. Wright, Harry H. Brunt, G. R. Fairbank, George F. Casilear, Frank D. Everit, H. Lat Bennett.

The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

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The American Cotton Oil Company

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27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK



RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE BORAX MARKET WASH

Borax is cheap. Flies hate cleanliness. It is as repugnant to them as it is to the proverbial tramp. Butcher shops are infested with flies because of the unnoticeable decomposition of meats which goes on. This decomposition is as much in the little particles sticking to the blocks, etc., as to anything else.

Flies abhor any disinfectant or antiseptic, because a clean and a pure thing does not smell decent to their sensitive nerves. Drop a bit of borax about the market and on the meat blocks, and then see if flies will collect thickly there, as they do in the other parts of the place. Do this also. Put borax in the water with which you scrub your market floors, walls, woodwork, meat blocks, counters or what not. It will not only clean your store as well, but it will sweeten the air inside and leave every thing that a fly approaches with a disinfected breath which will sicken the very soul of flies.

Some ignorant fellow once saw some fresh meat hanging in a hot climate. He knew that borax had been dusted upon the outer surface of it, and he saw that flies avoided it but infested other meats. He at once said "that meat has some horrible stuff upon it, which even flies will not touch." He did not know that a fly likes a tainted better than a sweetened air, and that, therefore, flies gave the air about that clean meat a wide berth. Just try a part of your market with either the borax sprinkle or the borax wash, and note the effect. Remember borax is cheap; flies hate antiseptics, borax is such a thing, and keeps the surroundings healthy, pleasant and sweet.

"KILL AND CURE" FARMERS

The young men who are being taught agricultural sense up in Minnesota, at the State Agricultural College, will also be taught not only the "geography" of meat, but likewise how to slaughter live stock and cure the by-products of the slain animal. Advices from St. Paul, Minn., say that the State Agricultural College is to be equipped with a complete plant for instruction in the killing, dressing and curing of meats. Contracts have been let for a brick and iron "meat house" 56 by 43 feet, two stories, to cost \$7,500. It will include besides the abattoir and pens a complete cold storage plant and all the appliances for demonstrating the most approved methods of cutting and curing meats.

A school or lecture room with mechanical appliances for working out theoretical problems in handling food animals and

meats will be so arranged that the students other than those assisting in the actual work may be present at demonstrations. The new department will be under the supervision of Dr. M. H. Reynolds, assisted by practical butchers and packers.

If this thing keeps up, the simple hayseed will be doing all sorts of stunts to the butcher, besides his theoretical veterinary clinics.

THE BUTCHERS LOST

The following Associated Press cable, dated August 5, from London, explains itself:

"The House of Lords to-day rendered an important judgment affecting trades unions. The case was brought up on an appeal from the judgment of the Irish courts awarding a wholesale butcher damages against the Butchers' Assistants' Association, which brought pressure to bear on retailers to boycott the plaintiff until he dismissed a certain non-union employee, threatening, otherwise, to call out the union employees of the firms concerned, and, finally, it induced the non-unionist to leave the plaintiff. The Lords dismissed the appeal on the ground that the acts of wrongful and malicious conspiracy were not undertaken to advance the interests of the workmen themselves, but solely to injure the plaintiff."

CHICKENS HATCHED IN A COMMISSION HOUSE

Old Sol and his son, General Humidity, have played some queer pranks of late, but they outdid themselves when they went into the incubator business the other day.

To be specific, Marggraf & Suter, commission merchants handling eggs and poultry at 13 Fulton Market, received from one of their buyers at Gifford, Ill., Saturday night several cases of eggs. They arrived late Saturday afternoon, and were not opened. When the commission house was opened Monday morning the clerk was greeted by a chorus of "Peep, pee-up, peep, peep." He rubbed his eyes and stared about him. Another chorus of walls directed his attention to the cases that had come in Saturday. He lifted the top one off the pile and stared into the face of a fluffy chick, that, more adventurous or more curious than the others, had put its head out through the slats of the case to investigate matters. Then the clerk opened the Saturday consignment, and found ninety-one live young chicks, several more dead ones and several eggs that were very much passe, where there should have been thirty dozen good fresh eggs.

The ninety-one survivors have been sent out to Oak Park, where they were placed in the incubator.

STRANGE BEEF PREJUDICES

That it is possible for popular taste to exercise a most potent influence on the development of animals that are used for food has lately been shown in the difference between French and English cattle.

The English are very fond of roast meat and show a marked preference for those portions of a cow, such as the fillet, that are in the region of the loins, whereas the French like nothing better than "pot-au-feu," which is made of soup and boiled meat, the rump being the part of the animal from which the meat is taken. Thus, if it is true that steak is the most popular dish in England, so it is equally true that "pot-au-feu" or beef a la mode is the most popular dish in France.

Being well aware of this fact, the breeders of cattle in both countries have naturally done their utmost to develop those parts of the animal that are most appreciated. As a result, the Durham, which is the typical English cow, and is almost as much appreciated in Germany, is today notable for its large loins, its well developed chest and its small flaccid rump, while the Limousin, which is the typical French cow, is distinguished for its rump, which is both prominent and spacious.

The Durham cow of to-day was created, so to speak, by the brothers Charles and Robert Colling, and its ancestors were the shorthorns that used to feed on the pastures of Durham. Their shape was faulty, however, and Robert Colling, noticing one day a beautifully formed calf in a yard behind a blacksmith's shop, determined to try and improve the breed by means of it.

The experiment succeeded, and from this calf, known later on as the celebrated Hubback, the Durham of to-day are descended. These English cattle differ in many respects.

BOARD OF HEALTH PERMITS

The Board of Health has denied the permit to keep and slaughter poultry at 35, 36, 37 and 38 Harlem Market.

The board has granted permits to use smoke houses at:

46 Amsterdam avenue.
1,356 First avenue.
9 Manhattan Market, West Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue.
12 Manhattan Market, West Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue.
2,332 Third avenue.
70 Amsterdam avenue.
117 Hester street.
785 Columbus avenue.
122 Manhattan street.
75 Goerck street.
823 Tenth avenue.
2,325 Second avenue.
1,353 First avenue.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
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High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

BUSINESS RECORD

Arkansas—Simpson & Reasoner, De Valls Bluff, meat market, succeeded by E. B. Reasoner; C. H. Holwell, Gwyner, meat, etc., succeeded by Holwell & Davis.

Connecticut—Sweeney & Hartney, meats, dissolved, succeeded by P. H. Hartney, New Britain; W. H. Welch, meat market, Torrington, sold out.

District of Columbia—Frederick W. Buddecke, provisions, etc., Washington, should rate J 4. Merritt Wilson and wife, fish, etc., Washington; judgment credited bill filed, \$473.

Idaho—Boyes & Owen, meat, Idaho Falls, dissolved.

Illinois—H. T. Baillie, meat, Vandalia, sold out.

Kansas—H. T. Skaggs, meats, Solomon; sold out.

Maine—Samuel Belanger, meats, etc., Bath, Peter J. O'Brien succeeds; Sullivan Bros., provisions, etc., Rockland, sold R. E., \$500.

Maryland—Herr Bros., provisions, etc., Baltimore; if interested inquire office 6. Frederick W. Holtgreve, provisions, etc., Baltimore, sold out.

Massachusetts—Atkinson Bros., provisions, etc., Everett, assigned William Saville; provisions, etc., Lowell, succeeded by White Public Market; W. L. Melvin, provisions, etc., Malden, assigned; Samuel N. Crocker, provisions, Wareham, discontinued; Ella A. Bryant, Boston, provisions, filed certificate, etc.; John H. Semple & Co., Boston, provisions, Chittling, \$500; John J. Donovan, Fall River, provisions, chl. mtge, \$500; John J. Donovan, Fall River, provisions, chl mtge, \$500.

Michigan—G. U. Dorsey, Marquette, meats, succeeded by Dorsey & Son.

Missouri—Campbell Brokerage Co., Kansas City, provisions, firm same name succeeded; D. S. Miller, Kansas City, meats, etc., bill of sale, \$1.

Nebraska—O. E. Williams, Imperial, meats, succeeded by George A. Briggs; Peter Becker, Sutton, meats, succeeded by P. Becker & Son.

New Hampshire—C. H. Durgin, Manchester, provisions, R. E. and mortgage, \$1,200.

Ohio—Beckett Bros., Byesville, meat, succeeded by Becket & Paterson; C. E. Chamberlain, Endlay, meat, sold out; M. M. Betz, Lima, meat, etc., refilled chattel mortgage, \$237.

Oregon—Trask & Son, Woodburn, meat, dissolved.

Vermont—Silas B. Sibley, Montpelier, provisions and fish, succeeded by G. G. Bliss.

Wisconsin—Richmond & Clark, Portage, meat, discontinued; Dietrich & Marvin, prairie du Chien, meat, burned out.

HAM VAUDEVILLE

Those who saw Mr. Walters, the "Star" ham salesman of Armour & Co., at the Westchester branch, doing some fine vaudeville stunts after office hours, between 4 and 5, got the impression that he was going to resign his position the latter part of August to join Weber & Fields. Some mistook him for Sam Bernard, of the W. & F. stock company, and were whispering it around that the boxman was going to oust Bernard at a salary of \$1,000 per week. Some one left the telephone switch open. The "hello" girl who got her ear to the other end imagined she had a good one on W. & F.'s playhouse, and sat down to listen to the show. The audience in this case is said to have been a boiled ham which was being sold to an imaginary customer. She thought Sam Bernard was doing one of his famous stunts. This demonstrates in another way that Armour & Co. get only the best "talent."

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

5% following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have Been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Green, Herman, 1738 Madison ave., to H. Brand \$ 150
Herman, J., 72 Columbia, to H. Horowitz 40

Bills of Sale.

Cohn, L., 218 St. Ann's ave., cor. 138th, to E. Schwenger 25
Kuhn, L., 264 9th ave., to S. Hartmann 975

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Foster, —, 476 Myrtle ave., to Wright & Meigs 100
Phillips, M., 431 Graham ave., to E. Morris 150

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

5% following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Anastasio, G., 150 Mulberry, to C. Pellegrino 200
Cohen, W., 127 Pitt, to J. Seidman.. Fengrath, W. F. A., 2512 8th ave., to D. H. Feldmann 700
Grob & Handel, 134 Lenox ave., to S. Rabinowitz, (R.) 1500
Lutge, H. F., 110 Varick, to F. S. Schlichting 1100
Yager, M., 236 Stanton, to S. Levy... Bernstein, Chas., 54 W. Houston, to S. Joseph 150
Berkowitz & Schwartz, 168 Rivington, to C. Greines 400
Greenberg, C., 3 Wooster, to D. Garney 500
Gonzalez & Palmer, 187 Pearl, to J. Quintana 300
Martinez, J., Carnegie Hall, to Sheldon & Barry 616
Ramhorst, W. F., 620-622 Grand, to Gilles & Lynch 400
Urbach, J., 117 Bleecker, to M. Ecklowsky 150
Weisman, L. W. S., 136 Forsyth, to Manhattan R. E. Co 50
Werner, J. H., 783 8th ave., to W. H. Betterly 300
Vothberger, L., 55 3d ave., to E. R. Blehler 165

Bills of Sale.

Greenwald, L., 222 E. 34th, to M. Schlossman 1350
Hogan, Annis, 604 Lenox ave., to J. Hanlon 1
Jordan, Geo., 377 1st ave., to I. Brown 1100
Musitano & De Cesera, 2215 1st ave., to C. Rosso 800
Titttham, H., 210 E. 26th, to K. Titkikian 100
Zuckerman, F. & L., 185 E. 2d, to M. Schwartz 300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hinck, G. A., 18 Troy ave., to A. Bunker 675
Offerman, F. W., 58 Reid ave., to Austin, Nichols & Co. 300

Bills of Sale.

Jurgens, H., Sutter ave., to L. Riekers 1627
Naehrlich, Pauline, 367 van Brunt, to G. Busse 1000
Reynolds, J., Canarsie, to A. Reynolds 400
Ulzheimer, A., Glenmore ave. & Kendrick st., to G. J. Jordan..... 500

Safe blowers at Peekskill, N. Y., Friday, of last week, attacked the branch of Armour & Co. They met an anti-burglar safe and used dynamite with some effect. That is, they wrecked the surroundings to the tune of \$200. This can be repaired. Put your money in the bank. It is safer than a safe.

Just across the Hudson, in Jersey City, the police did an exciting stunt about 1 a. m. Friday, of last week, killing or yarding seven steers, which escaped from the Central Stock Yard, foot of Sixth street. The surroundings had a lively swing to them while the horned Texans were loose.

The people of Emporia, Kan., evidently have sensitive olfactory nerves, as they have asked the Armour Packing Company to kill and dress no more chickens within their corporate midst. The company will go without the walls, feeling that the chick will eat better after being imported.

Narcisse Severin, of the Matthews Pork Packing Company, at Ottawa, Ont., married a sweet girl last week, and his friends remembered him with a silver service.

President James E. Tolman, of the Gloucester, Mass., Common Council, excited the whole town last week by appearing on the streets in his own freshly painted wagon.

The butchers at Rockaway must run some "strictly Kosher" stuff in to cater to the growing Hebrew trade at that seaside resort.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 245 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The annual convention of the Eastern National Retail Butchers' Association was held at Tonawanda, near Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of this week. The members visited the Pan-American Exposition grounds on Butchers' Day, August 8, and had a good time. Our convention letter did not arrive in time for insertion before going to press.

The annual convention of the Connecticut State Convention of Retail Butchers and Grocers, will be held at Hanover Park, Meriden, on August 21. Probably the only "Nutmeg" state barbecue this year will be held then. There will also be a ball game and other kinds of amusements.

The retail butchers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada held their annual picnic at Exhibition Park on Wednesday afternoon, July 31. This is always looked forward to as one of the best picnics of the season. The Owen Sound butchers came down to join the jollity. There was horse racing, games, dancing, etc., and the "baby show." Ten thousand people enlivened the event.

Deputy National Organizer D. D. Upson, of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, met the Woonsocket, R. I., boys last week and gave them some sound and level-headed advice on the lesson and benefits of association. He will organize a branch association there in the near future.

The Hackensack (N. J.) Hog Butchers' Association will go out to Baldwin Park, Jersey City, to-day and have a royal good time. Tickets sold well.

The officers of the association are: J. Collum, president; J. Cox, vice-president; T. Hill, secretary; T. Fahey, financial secretary; James Stevens, treasurer; M. Mahan, sergeant-at-arms; M. Riley, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The Butchers' and Cutters' Association, of St. Joseph, Mo., at the meeting held last week, decided that after August 11 (to-morrow), all markets will be closed on Sundays. The annual picnic will also be held to-morrow at the One-Hundred-and-Two river. It will be a basket picnic. Every retail market in St. Joe, but one, is a member of the association.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Savannah, Ga., will picnic at Tybee Island next Thursday, August 15. There will be an old-fashioned barbecue free-for-all. It is in the hands of this big committee: H. Logan, chairman; John F. May, S. Gardner, H. Hirsch, S. Cohen, F. Dieter, A. Mendel, C. Rocker, C. Muhler, J. B. Creamer, J. J. Joyce, John Fink, J. W. Joyce, C. T. Cooper, James Baker, A. Schaul, B. Scott, J. C. Wernitz, P. H. Broome, C. Moore, H. Champion, J. T. Fleming, W. J. Fitzpatrick, H. Levy, H. Schroder, J. C. Rendant, R. J. Knight, C. F. Luerson, George Schroder, T. Mitchell, John Meyer, H. Hester.

The second meeting of the new Providence, R. I., Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association was held last week. Eleven new members came in, making 34 members in all.

The following officers and directors were then elected to serve till the regular meeting, on the third Thursday in October: President, W. F. Cloudman; vice-presidents, J. C. Lyons and F. W. Taylor; treasurer, Washington I. Williams; secretary, T. S. Delano; directors: W. S. Sears, E. C. White, George W. Emerson and W. F. Van Alstyn.

D. D. Upson, deputy organizer of the National Association of Retail Grocers, and A. C. Dowse, of the National Grocers of Boston, were present, and spoke regarding the needs and benefits of such an organization as had just been formed here.

The Retail Meat Market Employees' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., had a big

time last week at the annual outing in Pabst Park.

New Shops

William G. Robbins now runs a meat market at Utica, N. Y. His partner is Edward J. Evans. Shop opened Saturday and the firm is Robbins & Evans, at 199 Park avenue.

Roth & Co. are building a big market building at 226-228 Main street, N. J.

J. N. Mosher has opened a meat market at Deer Grove, Ill.

Herman Meerse is building a large store at Jersey City, N. J., and will open a meat market in it.

Ridgefield Park, N. J., is to have a fine new butcher shop soon. Thos. Howe is building it on Orchard street for a New York party.

Business Changes

Clate French and Wm. Terry have purchased the Nicholas French market at East Federal street, Youngstown, O. They will close this and open a new market at 1223 Market street.

H. L. Hanson & Co. have bought the McDowell meat market at O'Conowoc, Wis.

Henry C. Hair has bought the store of J. C. James at Pulaskville, O.

O. S. Ballinger purchased the Central Meat Market, at Chenoa, Ill., and will open it September 1.

James Gillen, of Tremont, is now the owner of William Jackson's meat market at Mackinaw, Ill.

HERSEY MFG. Co.

WE FURNISH EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SOAP Machinery



BEST AND MOST APPROVED Devices Made

COR. E & SECOND STS. SO. BOSTON, MASS.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Nelson Morris & Co., have obtained an attachment against Albert Kilsheimer, the marketman at 514 Hudson street, for the sum of \$1,059. He had, it is said, moved away and closed his place.

Warren Lewis, of 83 Third street, champion walker and one time butcher, being, as he said, "Too honest to steal and too proud to beg, committed suicide by jumping from the deck of the steamer "Rhode Island," of Cornfield Shoal, R. I., Friday night of last week.

The Butchers' Association of Long Island City will celebrate the beginning of the Sunday closing law in September, with a barbecue.

One of the butchers' wagons of John Heldman, whose shop is at 1624 Madison avenue, ran away at 121st street and Seventh avenue Friday of last week. The driver was thrown. Policeman Sullivan grabbed the fleeing horse. His wrist was broken and his uniform ruined, but he held to his horse though dragged some distance.

The second and third butchers of the Hamburg American liner "Deutschland" were taken in tow by officers a couple of days after the ship's arrival here. The offense charged is stealing meat—40 lbs. at a time—and selling it to saloon men.

Butcher Fred Glaser, of 189 Tenth avenue, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$4,068. Assets, none.

A. Silz, the well known commission merchant and dealer in foreign game, in the wholesale poultry district, sailed for Europe on the "Deutschland" on Thursday. Mr. Silz handles a very choice trade in game, poultry, etc., and he will keep his eyes open while abroad for something out of the usual. He will have a good, restful time for some weeks.

Miles Brown, the genial small steak man, of Swift & Co., at 35th street and 11th avenue, is now with the same company at the Gansevoort market box.

A crew of New York anglers went up around Gloucester, Me., and revived the old time trade of catching sturgeon for Father Knickerbocker's family.

Alfred Dubois, formerly with Shult's market at Saugerties, N. Y., is now located in a Broadway store. He's getting metropolitan airs.

Louis Scholem of 1,832 Third avenue is to be congratulated on having so clever and witty a cashier as his niece. The young lady in question is a beautiful, petite blonde and can make change with either hand and with both eyes closed. She is not like most young ladies who kill time reading novels. She attends strictly to business, and Mr. Scholem knows his business is properly taken care of in his absence. That is a lot to say, but it is so.

Mrs. Frank Beck of 645 Second avenue

has the reputation of being one of the most accurate cashiers in Greater New York. Very few young ladies have the record Mrs. Beck has. She has never missed a day, Sunday or holiday, behind her desk in exactly four years. This lady is also an expert meat cutter, and her alluring smile draws the trade of every young man and woman in the neighborhood, but who cares, as long as Frank is satisfied.

Jacob Altman, the well-known butcher at 446 West Thirty-eighth street, got mad at a customer and stuck a two-foot sign in his window saying how much she owed him. He's now under \$500 bonds, but he more than got even with her feelings. Can you blame the butcher? He was doing substantial justice. The lady's accounts are now being looked up by others.

L. Hauck's son, at 611 Ninth avenue, has been a partner of his father for the past two years. He is a bright, hustling young man and an up-to-date butcher. He has in his employ the arrangement committee for the picnic of the Benchmen's Association. This committee is composed of Charles Rickes and Martin Muller of Branch No. 1. They are working very hard to make this, their first outing, a grand success.

Everybody in the wholesale houses is taking the "dog days" in any easy fashion. On the extremely hot days the center of comfort is in the big boxes and on others a comfortable chair in a shady spot is about the proper thing. Orders are gotten out with as little energy as possible. Many of the officers have gone away on vacation and others are awaiting their turn.

Quite a number of permits for smoke-houses have been granted recently, and there are still several to be acted upon by the city authorities.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, August 7, 1901: Beef, 3,860 pounds; veal, 1,535 pounds; mutton, 470 pounds; poultry, 3,225 pounds; pork, 1,650 pounds; assorted meats, 800 pounds; total, 11,540 pounds.

A HOUSE BUILT ON MEAT BLOCKS

A man who has been successful in business for thirty years and is esteemed at the end of that time, has had a character all the time. James McLean, the widely known New York butcher fixture man, has been such an individual. He is yet one of the most active business men in the big metropolis. Though he is 63 years old, Mr. McLean looks fully ten years younger, and has the life and activity of a man younger still than that. He has built up his big butcher fixture business by close attention to details and with the able assistance of his willing and capable sons, Harry and William, the former be-

ing now 28 and the latter 24 years of age.

For twenty years the McLean business has flourished and grown at the old stand, 561-571 West 34th street. This 60x100 foot, two-storied building was, until recent years, ample for the business. It got too cramped and a move was finally decided upon. Sometime ago a plot was secured at 510, 512, 514 West 34th street, across the way, and almost hard by. On this was erected a handsome three-story brick building and stable for six horses in the rear of the factory. The fine structure covers three city lots, and is a more fitting habitation than the old stand for a concern whose name and excellent work are known all over this country. James McLean has this reputation: When his workmen once leave a place, that job will need no repairs for a decade or more to come. This house employs 60 men.

Mr. McLean himself is of that type of honest, wholesome men, whose dispositions are sunny at all times. He is very popular, personally, as well as in a business sense, with butchers and all with whom he comes in contact. He is a Mason of 25 years' standing. James McLean is also a war veteran with a long and an honorable service record. He served from start to finish in the Civil War. He entered the army as a private and was mustered out as captain, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. He stands over six feet in his stockings, and looks every inch his height. Mr. McLean is, at present, the treasurer of the Army Veterans' Association. Harry McLean, the older son, is a Mason, and a very popular man, with a gallant, pleasing personality. Will, the auditor of the firm, is an expert accountant. He is familiar with every branch of the business, and is personally known to more men in his line than, possibly, any young man in the country in the fixture trade.

One passing through the meat markets of New York City, and those "without the gates," will at once be struck with the fact that the house of James McLean has, in its day, fitted up the handsomest butcher shops in the country, and not alone in our land, but throughout Canada and Cuba. The well known McLean type of market refrigerator has been often installed and known in London, England, for many years. Many of these "coolers" have, from time to time, been shipped by the firm to various parts of Great Britain.

In its new quarters the concern will not only carry on its business as formerly, but will take in new lines, which are parts of the installation and market fixture business. In the new structure there will be carried a full line of packinghouse accessories, insulating paper, supplies for cold storage installation of warehouse chambers, as well as the former full line of fixtures and supplies for markets, hotels, steamship store rooms, florists' cold rooms, clubs, yachts, dairies, offices and the like. A store room 50x20 ft. is used for displaying the stock on hand.

One corner of this office is fitted up with a complete working model of an up-to-date meat market. All a butcher has to do is to go in, look at this little market, and say, "Put me in one like that."

The concern has just got comfortably fixed in the new building, and has more proof of its real size and importance in the trade.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending August 7 were as follows: 29,055 cattle, 23,561 hogs and 13,489 sheep, against 31,450 cattle, 47,657 hogs and 13,372 sheep received during the previous week.

CATTLE—Strength, activity and enhanced values characterized the market last week. Receipts were pretty liberal, but there was a good competitive demand everything desirable selling promptly. Poor stock and feeding cattle were dull and lower.

HOGS—While the whole range of values was lower last week, than the week before, \$2.50 to \$6.15 covering the extremes, the market tended upwards after the opening day, the offering being only fair. Quality good and demand strong and active. Choice heavies continued to command top prices, being comparatively scarce and in best demand, while common pigs and light weights weakest and lowest priced.

SHEEP—The sheep market last week was irregular, yet withal lower than the weeks before, best prices and offerings were liberal, and the movement slow, especially for culls and stockers; good muttons and lambs sold fairly well.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week, August 7, were: Hams, 184,600 lbs.; meats, 6,796,800 lbs.; lard, 982,100 lbs., and 105 obls. pork.

Quiet: No quotable change.

PORK—f. o. b.—Standard in a jobbing way ranges at \$15.50 to \$15.75.

LARD—Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 8.60c.

TALLOW—Country selling mainly at 4½c. for current receipts grassy summer make; prime winter worth 5½c.; packers' choice held at 5½c.

OLEO—Stearine—Held at 9½c.

HIDES—Little doing, offerings small.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 6.

Receipts of cattle last week numbered 12,254, as compared with 9,633 for the same week a year ago. Under light supplies and good demand from both local and order buyers, the beef steer underwent favorable changes from the mean close of the previous week, prices regaining 25 to 40c. of the decline of said time, but for the balance of the week receipts were materially increased and the wants of the packers were somewhat curtailed on account of the excessively hot weather, consequently a decreased consumption of beef, and the regain of early in the week was dissipated. Top beefs for week was 5.85, which went to the Eastern trade at New York. Cows and heifers advanced 40 to 50c. for the first half of the week, but 25c. of the gain was lost during the latter part of the week. Best bulls and stags were 10 to 15c. higher for the week, and fair to good veal calves broke 25c. The rains of the latter part of the previous week and of the first of last encouraged a large number of country buyers, to attend market early in the week and under sharp competition for offerings prices advanced 25 to 50c., but the attendance was reduced later on and drouth cattle began to come quite freely, under which conditions 15 to 20c. of the gain was lost. The proportion of quarantine offerings was fairly liberal, with arrivals being mostly steers that ranged from light, common grassers to double wintered, heavy grades, on which the market closed steady to 10c. higher for the week. Cows and heifers were in moder-

ate, quota and prices were 15 to 25c. to the better at the close of the week. Calves declined 25 to 50c., due mostly to the inferior quality of the offerings.

Supplies of hogs reached 49,755 last week, as against 26,721 for the like week a year ago. The general run of hogs continue to include a number of top, fat backs, while the average quality is good, with a limited number of dry weather and light, common grades are noted, which indicates that South St. Joseph is receiving the "cream." South St. Joseph received 249,756 hogs last month, which places here in third place in the list of great packing centers, being exceeded only by Chicago and Kansas City. Although South Omaha broke all previous July records with 235,600, the receipts were 14,700 under the number received at South St. Joseph, and the supply at St. Louis fell 80,000 under the run at this point. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.17½, with the bulk of sales at \$5.75 to \$6.00.

Arrivals of sheep last week totaled 10,405, as likened with 12,115 for the corresponding week a year ago. The proportion of native offerings were again small, while range sheep make up the bulk of the receipts, running mostly wethers and ewes, with a light quota of lambs and yearlings being included. Offerings were received from Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota. The general run of stock was of good flesh and quality. The week closed 25c. higher on lambs, with the tops at \$5.25, but owing to the preponderance of mutton grades and to the unfavorable conditions of the Eastern markets, the latter class of offerings suffered a 10 to 15c. decline on wethers and yearlings, with ewes declining in price to the extent of 25c.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, Aug. 7, 1901.

CATTLE—Receipts for the first half of this week have been about 4,000 larger than last week, but 3,000 smaller than a year ago. Fat cattle, have ruled a little easier, the three days' decline amounting to 10 to 15c. Good to choice dry lot beefs sell from \$5.25 to \$5.85, but the market is rather uncertain on the cattle selling from \$4.75 to \$5.25 as these are affected by the eastern beefs range barns. On Monday the first eastern ranges of the season arrived. They were rather better in quality than a year ago, but sold 25 to 40c. lower, largely owing to the fact that there was practically no competition for them from feeder buyers. Fair to good 1,050 to 1,200 lb. range beefs sold from \$3.70 to \$4.55. The market for sow stuff declined 15 to 25c. during the first half of the week. Little fed stock is coming and sells from \$3.75 to \$4.50 with fair to good grass cows at \$2.75 and \$3.50, and canners at \$1.25 and \$2.50. Veal calves, bulls, etc., are selling a shade better than last week. The stocker and feeder trade has picked up a bit, but prices are much the same as last week. Receipts of this class of stock have been limited and the demand has not developed very strongly, owing to the uncertainty as to the outcome of the corn crop. It takes choice to fancy stock to bring \$3.75 and \$4.00, and fair to good feeders are selling at \$3.00 and \$3.50 with medium and common kinds at \$2.50 and \$3.00.

HOGS—The supply has been considerably larger than a week ago or a year ago. Trade started out in good shape Monday, the best heavy hogs selling up to \$6.00, but prices have been on the toboggan since then, and the top to-day was \$5.85, with trading largely at \$5.65, a 15 and 20c. decline in two days. There appears to be a good general demand, but prices are comparatively high, and for this season packers are quick to take advantage of liberal receipts, although they are just about as quick to send prices up again

upon the appearance of small supplies. Heavy hogs command a premium, but quality is the main consideration with buyers, and the range of prices is wider than it has been for several months.

SHEEP—The market continues slow and unsatisfactory under the influence of liberal receipts at all points. There is a very fair demand right along from packers, but up to date there has been very little competition from feeder buyers for western gross sheep and lambs. Muttons are selling up to \$3.40 and lambs around \$4.75. Ewes bring \$1.75 and \$2.75 and feeding sheep \$2.50 and \$2.75, feeding lambs \$3.00 and \$3.50.

LEGAL DECISIONS

(As reported by our Contemporaries.)

Carrier's Liability—Live Stock

The United States District Court for the District of Indiana held, in the recent case of *The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York vs. Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas Railroad Company*, that a stipulation in a bill of lading for live stock that in case of loss or injury in shipment the carrier should not be liable beyond a stated and agreed valuation per head, in consideration of which the shipper was given a lower freight rate, was valid and binding on the parties, although the loss or injury resulted from the negligence of the carrier.

Warehouse—Tickets—Sale—Conversion

In the case of *Doller vs. Robins et al.*, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it appeared that one Wallbridge was engaged in operating a public warehouse for the receipt and storage of grain, at which he received a large quantity of wheat from different persons, and issued to them therefrom the usual storage receipts. Subsequently he shipped the wheat, without the knowledge or consent of the ticketholders, to the defendants, and the same was sold by them and the proceeds applied to the payments of an indebtedness due them from Wallbridge. Thereafter the ticketholders sold, indorsed and transferred their several tickets to the plaintiff in the action, who demanded of Wallbridge and the said defendants the return and possession of the wheat, which was refused. The court held that the sale, indorsement and delivery of the tickets operated as a transfer and assignment to the plaintiff of all title to the wheat, and every remedy possessed by the holders thereof, including the cause of action for its conversion; that the defendants, though commission merchants doing business as such, in the matter of the sale of the wheat in question and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof to the payment of the Wallbridge indebtedness, acted in their own interests and in their own behalf, and not as mere agents of Wallbridge, the warehouseman, and were liable as for its conversion. The court held that where the conversion of personal property was accidental, and under the belief that the person had the right to the property, and he acted with no wrongful intent or purpose, the measure of damages was the value of the property at the time of the actual taking and conversion.—Bradstreets.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, August 1.....	16,188	371	24,444	14,497
Friday, August 2.....	6,024	270	21,880	8,230
Saturday, August 3.....	359	30	12,450	1,570
Monday, August 5.....	25,034	421	29,932	32,133
Tuesday, August 6.....	4,454	1,292	17,092	9,478
Wednesday, August 7.....	23,000	700	32,000	20,000

Shipments.

Thursday, August 1.....	5,177	131	4,362	2,855
Friday, August 2.....	3,522	81	3,519	989
Saturday, August 3.....	559	.....	603	.....
Monday, August 5.....	4,929	24	7,251	1,667
Tuesday, August 6.....	5,009	11	2,221	3,548
Wednesday, August 7.....	4,900	60	6,000	2,000

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.....	\$5.90 @ \$6.25
Good to choice b'vs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	5.30 @ 5.85
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	4.80 @ 5.25
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.25 @ 4.75
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs.....	3.70 @ 4.20
Good to fair feeders 800 to 1,300 lbs.....	3.60 @ 4.30
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.00 @ 3.50
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.10 @ 4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.25 @ 5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50 @ 3.10
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50 @ 2.40
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4.50 @ 5.50
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.75 @ 4.25
Fed Western steers.....	4.40 @ 5.85
Fed Texas steers.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50 @ 4.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	\$5.75 @ \$6.10
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.45 @ 5.80
Selected butcher weights.....	5.90 @ 6.05
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.65 @ 5.90
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.70 @ 5.90
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.40 @ 5.85
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb pigs.....	2.60 @ 4.50
Culls, sows and throwouts.....	2.50 @ 5.40

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	\$3.80 @ 4.00
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.60 @ 3.80
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Good to prime western muttons.....	3.80 @ 4.00
Fair to choice grass westerns.....	3.00 @ 3.60
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	2.85 @ 3.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.40 @ 3.10
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	1.25 @ 2.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	2.50 @ 3.35
Poor to fancy clipped yearlings.....	3.90 @ 4.15
Poor to fair clipped yearlings.....	2.50 @ 3.40
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	2.25 @ 4.15
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	4.25 @ 5.15

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	46,500
Anglo-American.....	16,700
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	6,000
Continental Packing Co.....	5,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	6,500
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,900
Nelson Morris & Co.....	9,700
Swift and Company.....	31,500
Omaha Packing Co.....	11,000
City butchers.....	7,400
Total.....	147,100

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Last week 5,556 carloads of live stock arrived here, against 4,629 a year ago. The Burlington road gained 391 cars over a year ago, with 1,293 to her credit. The Northwestern contributed 982, against 991 a year ago. The Milwaukee also had a few less, or 850, against 859 a year ago. The Wabash and Chicago and Alton made good gains.

Chicago received 6,800 Texas cattle last week, being the largest week's receipts of the year. July receipts of Texas 26,000, the second largest for any month since August, 1897.

About 14,800,000 hogs have been marketed at the eleven markets thus far this year, being by long odds the largest on record, about 870,000 more than a year ago and 1,217,000 more than the corresponding period of 1898. Chicago alone received 4,700,000 of the 14,800,000 at the eleven markets.

Chicago's combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep the first seven months of 1901 were 4,439,429 larger than the total at Kansas City, 5,938,105 larger than at Omaha, and 6,476,364 than at St. Louis, the total at Chicago being 71,039 larger than combined receipts at the three outside points.

Armour's sixty-five acre stockyards plant has at last been photographed from the sky. George R. Lawrence, the daring photographer, who received celebrity by falling 150 feet from a balloon and escaping unhurt, made an ascension early Monday morning in a new balloon, took two mammoth negatives, and is now ready to photograph any bit of the world whose owners have the price of the work.

The Armour photograph was a complete success. The plate is twenty-six by forty inches, and the Armour buildings occupy practically the whole of it. The big sign "Armour" with letters twenty by thirty-five feet in size, on one of the buildings, appears prominently in the center. A little of the cattle pen section of the plant shows as well as a few buildings of the plant to the north. Two large pictures and one small one were taken.

The cost of the pictures to the Armours will be about \$2,500, and Mr. Lawrence says he is a heavy loser, even at the price, as the first balloon he used, which broke away, has never been recovered. J. Ogden Armour watched the taking of the picture Monday.

Prince Albert de Broglie and Prince Jacques de Broglie, who are spending a few days in Chicago, were the guests Monday of Armour & Co., and were shown through the company's packing plant at the stockyards. They were accompanied by M. Marc Fassy.

A building permit has been taken out by the Anglo-American Provision Company, to erect five buildings, estimated to cost \$120,000, at Thirty-ninth street and Center avenue. The buildings will be erected on the south side of Thirty-ninth street and are to be of brick.

Employees of the Nelson Morris & Co. packing houses at the stockyards will hold their first outing as an organization at Oswald's Grove, Fifty-second and Halsted streets, August 17. They expect to crowd the large picnic grounds, as fully 5,000 of the employees will be there with their friends.

R. H. Patrick, of Midway, Caroline Islands, was at the Auditorium for a short time Monday. He describes himself as a dog packer. The island he occupies is a dog ranch, and he ships the carcasses to Amoy, China, where they bring from \$1 to \$3 apiece as an article of food. He says he has shipped as many as 100 dogs a month, and describes the possibilities of the business as almost illimitable. He says that when modern methods of refrigeration are applied to the meats a big and profitable market will develop.

MARKET REVIEW

The sacrifice of hogs because of the drought is lessening. Rains have revived pastures, and allayed the fear as to water supplies. Hog prices have rallied some from their severest decline. In spite of the unexpected arrivals the stocks here are less than expected. The strike situation is still against the provision bull. January prices have advanced of late; near by futures have declined moderately. The general effect of the drought has been to break the near futures and to advance the January. The manufacturers now seem generally friendly to the list. There is a lack of outside speculation. It is not like-

ly to appear until the western liquidation of live stock because the drought is over. With hog receipts back to the normal again, it would be easy to bull prices.

Provision Letter

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

Chicago, August 7.

GREEN HAMS—10 to 12 pounds average, nominally 10½c.; 12 to 14 pounds average, nominally 9½c.; 14 to 16 pounds average, nominally 9½c. to 9½c.; 18 to 20 pounds average, nominally 9½c.

GREEN CLEAR BELLIES—8 to 10 pounds average, nominally 10½c.; 9 to 11 pounds average, nominally 10c.; 10 to 12 pounds average, nominally 9½c.

GREEN PICNICS—5-6 pounds average, nominally 7½c.; 6 to 8 pounds average, nominally 7½c. to 7½c.; 8 to 10 pounds average, nominally 7½c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS—18 to 20 pounds average, nominally 7½c. to 7½c.; 12 to 14 pounds average, nominally 7½c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS—18 to 20c. pounds average, nominally 10½c.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, August 7.

The market in ammoniates still continues dull at this point, buyers are holding off, and few purchases are reported. We quote the market as follows:

Ground 16 to 17 per cent. blood at \$2.02½ per unit; ground 10 and 15 tankage, \$1.90 and 10; ground concentrated tankage, 16 to 17 per cent., \$1.90 per unit; hoof meal 17 to 18 per cent., \$2.10 per unit; ground steamed bone 3 to 4 and 50 to 60 per cent., \$17.00 per ton.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. average, ton.....	\$300.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. average, ton.....	185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. average, ton.....	90.00
Hooft, per ton, black.....	23.50
Hooft, per ton, striped.....	25.00
Hooft, per ton, white.....	40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. average, ton.....	40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. average, ton.....	60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average.....	42.00

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKET

Last week saw only moderate improvement in actual sales of merchandise, although the general tone of the trade was very much better than during the previous week. The effect of the rains throughout

ESTABLISHED 1856

INCORPORATED 1892

Market Reports Furnished

Telephone "Yards" 995

BROWN, ST. JOHN CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Rooms 57 and 59 Exchange Building
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

All kinds of live stock bought and sold on commission

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The property of the Mound City Packing & Cold Storage Co., at St. Louis, Mo. Fully equipped with all necessary appliances and machinery ready for business. For particulars, write to

LORENZO E. ANDERSON,

Care of Mercantile Trust Company,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

the West has been beneficial to nearly every merchandise line in the city, and there is now a general looking forward to a good fall business in all of the leading States that are accessible to this market. The good prices that are being realized for corn are counted on by local wholesale merchants to greatly increase the demand for all of the staple articles during the coming fall season. There will be a material increase in visitors to this market during the present week, and many of the road salesmen are in to take care of their regular customers.

COOPERAGE

Steady at 82½ to 87½c. for pork barrels and \$1.02½ to \$1.05 for lard tierces.

CLOSED OLEO FACTORY

A dispatch from Connellsville, Pa., says: On the top of the Alleghenies United States Deputy Marshals are guarding a large butter factory, which stands under the ban of the law. It is alleged that oleomargarine was made there. Since the factory is a fine one, erected at a cost of \$15,000, it cannot be destroyed under the clause of the law which states that United States officers may demolish any apparatus costing not more than \$500, engaged in the manufacture of oleo, but to-day it is closed, locked and is now under guard.

A week ago United States Deputy Collector W. J. Dickson went to the edge of Somerset and seized seven barrels of oil, held by the Union Provision Company, a concern which has a State charter to make new butter and also to renovate old butter, and recolor it and offer it for sale. The oil was suspected of being what is known as "neutral oil," the body for the manufacture of oleo. A sample of the butter made from this was sent to Washington for analysis.

The analysis was quietly returned to Special Agent J. D. Evans with the statement that the oil was pure neutral and that the product was oleo.

This is one of those cases where butter concerns make use of oleomargarine ingredients, and in such manner as to cast reflections upon the oleomargarine industry.

It is said that Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, is a large stockholder in the company.

A WICHITA RUMOR

It was rumored at Wichita, Kan., that Swift & Co., of Kansas City, intend to locate there. D. E. Hostetter, confidential man for the company in Kansas City, was there looking over the ground, but would neither affirm nor deny the story. It was reported that they may rebuild the Dold plant.

I. H. Rich, general manager of Swift's packing house in Kansas City, said that there is nothing in the report that the company intends to build at Wichita. He said there was no foundation for it, as the company has had no such plan under consideration.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK (Per barrel)—				
September	14.27½	14.30	14.22½	14.27½
October	14.35	14.35	14.32½	14.35
January	15.00	15.12½	15.00	15.05
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.77½	8.82½	8.77½	8.77½
October	8.85	8.87½	8.82½	8.85
January	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.82½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95
October	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00
January	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85

MONDAY AUGUST 5.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
September	14.30	14.17½	14.17½	
October	14.37½	14.25	14.25	
January	15.15	14.97½	15.00	
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.80	8.72½	8.75	
October	8.85	8.80	8.80	
January	8.85	8.75	8.75	
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.92½	7.97½	7.92½	
October	7.95	8.02½	7.95	
January	7.85	7.90	7.80	

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
September	14.12½	14.15	13.85	13.97½
October	14.17½	14.17½	13.95	14.05
January	14.90	14.95	14.90	14.90
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.62½
October	8.77½	8.77½	8.67½	8.67½
January	8.70	8.70	8.62½	8.65
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.87½	7.8½	7.80	7.82½
October	7.90	7.92½	7.85	7.87½
January	7.77½	7.77½	7.72½	7.75

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
September	13.87½	13.92½	13.82½	13.82½
October	14.00	14.00	13.92	13.92½
January	14.90	14.90	14.80	14.82½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.60	8.62½	8.57½	8.57½
October	8.67½	8.67½	8.62½	8.65
January	8.65	8.65	8.62½	8.62½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.77½
October	7.87½	7.90	7.85	7.85
January	7.72½	7.75	7.67½	7.67½

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
October	14.00	14.00	13.85	13.85
January	14.90	14.00	13.85	13.85
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	8.67½	8.5	8.6½	8.67½
January	8.65	8.5	8.65	8.70
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.87½	7.87½	7.82½	7.82½
January	7.75	7.75	7.67½	7.67½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	13.92½	13.97½	13.90	13.92½
January	14.90	14.90	14.80	14.85

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	8.72½	8.75	8.70	8.70
January	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.87½	7.8½	7.82½	7.82½
January	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	13.92½	13.97½	13.90	13.92½
January	14.90	14.90	14.80	14.85

BIDS INVITED

The Department of Street Cleaning of New York City is calling for bids to be filed at 13-21 Park row, borough of Manhattan, up to 12 o'clock Wednesday, Aug. 14, for the following articles for this department in the borough of Brooklyn:

513,300 lbs. No. 1 white clipped oats.
25,100 lbs. first quality flake bran.
3,507 lbs. first quality fine salt.
3,000 lbs. first quality rock salt.
2,000 lbs. first quality oil meal.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.45
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	18.75

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.00	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.00
Plate beef.....	9.50
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	13½
Insides.....	14½
Outsides.....	13
Knuckles.....	15
Reg. cuds.....	11½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 12½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 13
Shoulders.....	a 9½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 9½
Breakfast bacon.....	a 11

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	7 a 7½
Hocks.....	4 a 4½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	10 a 11
Pork loins.....	8 a 8½
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4½
Trimnings.....	4 a 4½
Boston butts.....	6½ a 7
Cheek meat.....	4 a 4½
Leaf lard.....	8¼ a 8½
Skinned shoulders.....	7 a

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Good.....	12-14 av. a 12½
Special.....	11
Extra.....	12
Fancy creamery.....	13
Extra fancy creamery.....	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ¼c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpetre.....	4½ a 5
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	4½ a 4¾
White clarified.....	4½ a 5
Plantation granulated.....	5¼ a 5½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 55
Beef bungs, each.....	a 11
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs.....	a 8½
Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 55

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	37½ a 38
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	42 a 43
*Butter oil in barrels.....	42 a 43
Crude in tanks.....	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 5.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,816	1,178	49,104	5,248	
Sixtieth St.....	3,977	112	6,932	1,508	295
Fortieth St.....					13,252
West Shore Railroad.....	2,988	62		445	3,034
Lehigh Valley.....	2,073				
B. & O. Railroad.....	321			919	
Scattering.....			71	35	
Totals.....	12,176	174	5,181	52,071	21,829
Totals last week.....	13,346	239	3,379	49,502	19,642

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUGUST 5.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bovie.....	4,850		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Teutonic.....	1,322		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria.....	2,000		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Canadian.....	422		
Swift & Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,138		
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian.....	178		3,187
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Bovie.....	405		
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. Bovie.....	405		
W. W. Brauer & Co., Ss. Canadian.....	300		
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Colorado.....	300		
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. Brooklyn City.....	103		
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Canadian.....			1,913
Total exports.....	1,913		14,420
Total exports last week.....	3,738	105	23,857

Boston exports this week.....	2,462		11,007
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,025		
Philadelphia exports this week.....	693		1,000
Portland exports this week.....	734		
Newport exports this week.....	300		
Montreal exports this week.....	1,894	1,251	
To London.....	1,862		3,500
To Liverpool.....	4,730		25,900
To Glasgow.....	1,334	851	
To Antwerp.....	402	790	
To Bristol.....	453		
To Hull.....	200		
Totals to all ports.....	7,021	1,271	26,499
Totals to all ports last week.....	1,714	3,912	41,630

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.30 @ \$5.85
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.65 @ 5.25
Common and ordinary native steers.....	3.90 @ 4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.25 @ 4.75
Heifers and dry cows.....	1.85 @ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.60 @ 6.00

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb. 7.25 @
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	0.75 @
Calves, mixed.....	4.50 @ 5.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.20 @ 6.25
Hogs, medium.....	6.20 @ 6.25
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.25 @ 6.30
Pigs.....	6.30 @
Roughs.....	5.20 @ 5.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best.....	6.50 @
Spring lambs, medium to good.....	6.10 @
Spring lambs, common.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Spring lambs, culls.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Export sheep.....	4.50 @
Bucks.....	2.50 @ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, w'n 4 lbs or over to pair.....	@ 13
Spring chick, fair w'n 3 1/2 lb. & so w'n.....	@ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 9
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 5
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 8
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	50 @ 75
Ducks, So'n'n & So'n'n, pair.....	40 @ 50
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, Southern and South-west'n pair.....	80 @ 90
Pigeons, per pair.....	15 @ 20

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 3/4 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Common to fair, Western.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@ 11 1/4
Veals, good to choice.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 @
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	8 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	7 3/4 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7 3/4 @ 8
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	11 @
Spring lambs, good to medium.....	9 @ 10
Spring lambs, common.....	5 @ 7
Spring lambs, culls.....	4 @ 6
Sheep, good.....	8 @
Sheep, medium.....	5 @ 7

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, hens.....	7 @ 8 1/4
Turkeys, toms.....	@ 7
Sp. chicks, Phila., 4 lbs. and over to pair, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes.....	15 @ 17
Spring chicks, Penn., prime.....	14 @ 15
Spring chicks, western, dry-picked, large.....	@ 12
Spring chicks, western, scalded, large.....	@ 12
Sp. chicks, small, dry picked, or scalded.....	10 @ 11
Fowls, w'n, dry picked, fancy, small.....	@ 8 1/4
Fowls, w'n, scalded, fancy, small.....	@ 8 1/4
Fowls, western, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Old cocks, per lb.....	@ 5
Ducks, spring, L. I. & other near-by, lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, spring, western, lb.....	7 @ 9
Geese, spring, eastern, white, per lb.....	@ 12
Geese, spring, eastern, dark.....	@ 13
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	@ 2.25
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, small culls, per doz.....	.75 @ 1.00

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/4 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/4 @
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/4 @ 13
Dried beef sets.....	16 @ 17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Picked bellies, light.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Picked bellies, heavy.....	9 @ 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	7 @ 8
Cod, heads on, market.....	3 @ 4
Halibut, white.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Halibut, gray.....	10 @ 12 1/4
Bluefish, live.....	7 @ 8
Eels, skin on.....	4 @ 5
Eels, skinned.....	6 @ 10
Lobsters, large.....	18 @
Lobsters, medium.....	12 1/4 @ 14
Mackerel, Spanish, small.....	10 @ 12
Haddock.....	3 @ 4
Flounders.....	5 @ 6
Striped bass, large.....	18 @ 20
Striped bass, medium.....	12 1/4 @ 15
Pan bass.....	10 @ 12 1/4
Native sea bass.....	8 @ 10
Boiling bass.....	23 @ 25
Western salmon, steel head.....	12 1/4 @
Porgies.....	4 @ 5
Flukes.....	4 @ 5
Soft crabs, large.....	.90 @ 1.00
Butterfish.....	8 @ 10
Boneto.....	4 @ 5
Live salmon, eastern.....	16 @ 18
Weakfish.....	3 @ 4

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	@ 20 1/4
Creamery, firsts.....	19 @ 20
Creamery, seconds.....	17 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Creamery, thirds.....	16 @ 17
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	18 1/4 @ 19
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	17 1/4 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	16 @ 17
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	14 @ 15
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	15 @ 16
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Western factory, June packed finest.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Western factory, current packed finest.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Western factory, fair to good.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Western factory lower grades.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17 @ 17 1/4
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	14 @ 16 1/4
Packing Stock.....	12 @ 14

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. New York.....	
U. S. STAR, 30 lbs and over, in tubs 10 1/4 @	
BUTTERNUT, 30 lbs. and over, in tubs 13c.	
All packages less than 30 lbs., 1-2c. per lb. additional.	

CHEESE

State, f. c., small, white, prime.....	@ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, colored, prime.....	@ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, white, g'd to choice.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
State, f. c., small, common to fair.....	7 @ 8
State, f. c., large, colored, prime.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
State, f. c., large, colored, good to choice.....	9 @ 9 1/4
State, f. c., large, white, fancy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
State, f. c., large, white, good to choice.....	8 1/4 @ 9
State, full cream, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/4
State, light skims, small choice.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
State, light skims, large, choice.....	8 @ 8 1/4
State, part skims, prime.....	6 1/4 @ 7
State, part skims, fair to good.....	4 1/4 @ 6
State, part skims, common.....	3 @ 4
Full skims.....	2 @ 2 1/4

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

State and Penna fresh gathered average best 17 @ 18	
Western, northerly sections, choice.....	@ 17

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penna. average, prime.....	16 @ 18
Refrigerator, April Packed, fancy.....	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Refrigerator, later P.K.'s, choice, to fancy.....	15 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Refrigerator, fair to good.....	14 @ 15
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, candled selections, fancy.....	15 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Western, northerly sections, candled selections, average, prime.....	12 @ 15
W'n. n'th'y sections, reg. pack's, best.....	13 @ 14
W'n. n'th'y sections, reg. pack's, fair to good.....	9 @ 12
Western, southerly sections, selected.....	10 @ 12
Western, southerly sections regular packings.....	8 @ 11
Western very poor to fair, per case.....	\$1.00 @ \$2.10
Western, candled dirties.....	8 @ 10
Western, uncandled dirties, fair to good.....	6 @ 8
Western, fresh gathered, checks.....	5 @ 6
Western, dirties or checks; poor, per case.....	1.00 @ 1.25

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. Caustic Soda 2 cts for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. Caustic Soda 2 1/2 cts. for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. Caustic Soda \$2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. Powdered Caustic Soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.	
58 per cent. Pure Alkali 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. Carbonate Soda Ash 1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. Caustic Soda Ash 2 cts. lb.	
Borax 8 cts. lb.	
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm Oil 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Green Olive Oil 60 cts. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil 60 to 65 cts. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin Cocoanut Oil 7 1/4 to 7 3/4 cts. lb.	
Ceylon Cocoanut Oil 5 1/4 to 6 cts.	
Cottonseed Oil 38 to 40 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M \$2.75, N \$3.20, W. G. \$3.50, W. W. \$3.75 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	50c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 35c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c to 14c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.30

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .9
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.20
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.60
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	\$3.50 @ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.75
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls lambs.....	60 @ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle, medium.....	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	34
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 30
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb. F.O.B.	38
Hog, American 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	16
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	53
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	57
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18 1/2	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	15
Pepper, shot.....	7	10
Allspice.....	4	6
Coriander.....	42	45
Mace.....		

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1 moulding.....	15
1.....	14 1/2
1.....	14
1.....	13
1.....	12
1.....	11
1.....	10
1.....	9
2.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00	a 22.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.15	a 1.32 1/2
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13		
per cent. ammonia.....	2.20	a 2.25
Dried blood, West., high grade,		
fine ground.....	2.25	a 2.30
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.,		
Chicago.....	10.00	a 10.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.,		
Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.,		
Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.,		
Chicago.....	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New		
York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. am-		
monia, per ton.....	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia,		
per ton.....	13.00	a 13.50
Asotone, per unit del. N. York		
sulphate ammonia gas, for		
shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.72 1/2	a 2.70
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100		
lbs., spot.....		a 2.70
Sulphate ammonia bone, per		
100 lbs.....	2.67 1/2	a 2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock,		
ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b.,		
Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock,		
undried, f. o. b., Ashley River,		
per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	a 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future		
shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-		
store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 40		
per cent. less than 2 1/2 per		
cent. chloride), to arrive, per		
lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis		
90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 30 per cent. per		
unit, S. P.....	30	a 40

LARDS

Pure r'd'd for Europe.....	9.05
Pure r'd'd lard for So. Amer.....	9.50 @ 9.65
Pure r'd'd for Brazil, kegs.....	10.65 @ 10.75
Compounds, domestic.....	7.00 @ 7.12 1/2
Prime City.....	8.30 @ 8.50

HOG MARKET IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO—Active, 5.45 @ 6.05.

ST. LOUIS—Steady, 5.75 @ 6.05.

A—Steady, 5.40 @ 5.85.

CLEVELAND—All weights, 5.85 @ 6.00.

EAST BUFFALO—Steady, 5.70 @ 6.15.

INDIANAPOLIS—Slow, 5.75 @ 6.00.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats.....	6/3	15/	16
Oil cake.....	5/	7/	13
Bacon.....	6/3	15/	16
Lard, tierces.....	6/3	15/	16
Cheese.....	15/	30/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	6/3	15/	16
Beef, per tierce.....	1/3	3/	16
Pork, per bbl.....	1/	2/	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, August, 1/9. Cork for orders, August, 2/1 @ 2/3.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been quiet, and while not being pressed for sale by the large producers, indications are that lower prices would not be refused for immediate shipment.

At the close prices are somewhat easier.

We quote: Crushed tankage 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$21.00 to \$31.50 per ton f. o. b., Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$19.50 to \$20.00 per ton f. o. b., Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.90 to \$1.95 per unit f. o. b., Chicago; ground blood, \$2.00 to \$2.02 1/2 per ton f. o. b., Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.95 to \$2.00 per ton f. o. b., Chicago; crushed tankage 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.30 and 10 to 2.35 and 10, f. o. b., Baltimore; foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$2.70 to \$2.72 1/2 f. o. b., Baltimore and New York for prompt and future; domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b., Everett.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market is quiet at present, but the undertone is exceedingly strong, and the prospects are that oleo oil will be considerably higher during the next few months, in sympathy with higher grain and provision markets.

Neutral lard trade is quiet, but will become more active as soon as the weather gets cooler.

The latest report about the cotton crop is unfavorable, the crop will be late and prices for old crop oil high, since no new crop oil can reach Europe until some time after New Year.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, August 9.—Closing.—Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 68s. 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess Western, 68s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, quiet, 53s. Lard—Quiet; American refined in pails, 43s. 6d.; prime Western in tierces, 43s. 9d. Bacon—Steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 44s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 pounds, 47s.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 pounds, 46s. 3d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 45s. 9d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 44s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 51s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 pounds, dull, 38s. Butter—Firm; finest United States, 94s.; good United States, 78s. Cheese—Firm, American finest white, 46s. 6d.; American finest colored, 47s. 6d. Tallow—Firm; prime city, 25s. 3d.; Australian in London, 27s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot, 23s. 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 27s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1 1/2 d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 6 1/2 d. Linseed oil steady, 33s. 3d.

Packinghouses, Rendering Works, Lard Refineries, Sausage Factories, Meat Markets, Provision Dealers, Cotton Oil Mills, Soap Works, Hide Dealers, Fertilizer Works,

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